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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 16.

Commandos Raid France; Peace Moves by Italy? War Aids Labor Peace

The World's Day—April 22, 1942

The War: French Coast Raided by Commandos

Coast of France: British Commandos—presumably including air and naval forces—raided the German-held French coast near Boulogne, drove back the Germans guarding the coast and withdrew after two hours, British combined operations headquarters announced.

Russia: Red Army was reported to have driven second wedge in Finnish front lines in Karelia and to have perceptibly widened original gap.

Cape Verde Islands: Another contingent of Portuguese troops left Lisbon to reinforce the garrison on the Cape Verde Islands.

Gibraltar: A British naval force of two battleships and six destroyers passed Gibraltar and steamed into the Mediterranean, the Vichy Radio reported from French Morocco.

In the air: RAF fighters shot down five Axis aircraft over Malta, while in Rome it was claimed that nine British craft were shot down over Malta and Libya.

Atlantic: A medium-sized United States merchant ship has been torpedoed in the Caribbean and survivors have been landed at East Coast and Gulf of Mexico ports, the Navy announced. Two merchant vessels, a small United States ship and a medium-sized Norwegian ship, were reported by the Navy last night as previously having been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast.

In Europe: Italy Considers Separate Peace?

A separate peace was reported in roundabout dispatches to be contemplated in Italy, where secret negotiations were said to be under way. Similar lack of confirmation was attached to reports that Japan had launched a peace offensive.

Lord Strabolgi, Laborite leader of the House of Lords, said the recent visit of Gen. George C. Marshall to Britain disclosed a gap in the existing machinery for mobilizing and marshalling United Nations' resources.

Smoldering revolt was apparent in France, where Nazi officials clamped down a new curfew and announced new reprisal executions. [Page 1.]

War production spur was expected from formation of a panel of leading industrialists and labor experts in Britain, announced by Capt. Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of War Production.

New England: Labor Peace Promoted by War

Urgency of the war has led New England management and labor to settle disputes more harmoniously. [Page 2.]

Boston Symphony will help its pension fund by pinch-hitting for Philadelphia Orchestra at Worcester, Mass., next week. [Page 4.]

New and greater Ocean Bluffs is planned at Marshfield, Mass., one year after $1,000,000 fire, but priorities hamper construction. [Details and pictures: Page 5.]

Washington: Rationing of 'Gas' in May

Rationing of gasoline in eastern seaboard states will be announced soon, to become effective sometime in May with "around five gallons a week" allowed to each motorist, informed Government officials said.

A national census of boys and girls of high school age in the United States available for farm work during summer vacation was begun at the direction of the War Manpower Commission. [Page 3.]

Legislation broadening the powers of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other intelligence services of the Government to employ wire-tapping in counter-espionage work was placed before the House following its approval by the judiciary committee.

Thirty of the 55 companies producing civilian radios in the United States will have closed down as of midnight, tonight, under orders to convert their entire facilities to war work, the War Production Board said.

An order for the seizure of all enemy-owned or controlled patents—including German patents on manufacture of synthetic rubber and fuel oils—was announced by President Roosevelt, who indicated the patents would be kept permanently by the Government. [Page 1.]

A 25 per cent increase in the cadet corps at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., was asked of Congress by Secretary of War Stimson; enrollment would be increased by 536 under the proposed bill.

A new South Pacific command which will include New Zealand in its jurisdiction, is to be organized by Vice Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, it was disclosed. [Page 1.]

Resignation of four members of the staff of French Ambassador Henry Haye in protest against government of Pierre Laval in Vichy was disclosed by responsible sources at the French Embassy.

Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador to France, will leave for Washington about May 1, it was stated at Vichy.

A $110,000 allotment to finance continuance of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, headed by Representative Dies (D) of Texas, was approved by the House Committee on Accounts.

Attorney General Biddle, after discussing sedition cases with President Roosevelt, predicted the Justice Department would take additional action on similar cases soon.

Americas: President Prado Postpones Trip

Peru's President Prado has postponed his visit to President Roosevelt in Washington it was announced in Lima. The announcement did not say when the trip, on which he originally was scheduled to arrive in Miami May 3, would be made.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, April 22, 1942

Antiques	8
Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24
Entertainment Timetable	16
Financial Pages	18-20
Juvenile Delinquency Article No. 3	5
Movie Guide	10
New Hampshire Letter	4
Radio Timetable	4
Real Estate Page	22
Sports Page	17
Theater and Arts Page	16
The Home Forum	12
"Turn yourselves, and live ye" (With Rumanian Translation)	
Today's Woman	14-15
Women's Club Activities	4

Weather Predictions

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Drummer Boy Cuts In, Dances With Princess

By the Associated Press

London, April 22

Drummer boy Reggie Benstead, cut in on a captain of the Grenadier Guards last night and gained a dance with 16-year-old Princess Elizabeth at her birthday ball.

The captain who had the dance on his card stood aside, Private Benstead related, "and there I found myself with the Princess in my arms. . . . She was quite talkative, but I couldn't think of a thing to say."

Curley Group Faces Charge Of 'Swindling'

Former Governor before Senate Committee says he was 'hoodwinked' into use of his name.

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—The Truman Committee of the Senate today heard a corporation of which former Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts was president, charged with "swindling" contractors in connection with defense housing.

First witness in an investigation which will go into defense housing in New England, was Rayford W. Alley, lawyer in New York for contractors who allegedly enlisted the assistance of "Engineers Group, Inc.," a private promotion group of which Mr. Curley was said to be the president, in getting contracts for defense homes to be financed by the Federal Housing Administration, up to 90 per cent.

The Engineers Group, Inc., Mr. Alley charged, was a ghost corporation without real substance, although representing itself as being a syndicate of reputable businessmen worth $1,000,000. Directing officer was one James Fuller, who represented himself as being able to get contracts.

"It never had anything except the money it swindled these contractors out of," witness exclaimed.

Got $21,000

All told, he declared, Engineers Group, Inc., got sums totaling $21,000 out of some four different contracting companies.

Answering questions of committee counsel, Hugh Fulton, witness, said Mr. Curley had been introduced to him in New York at his office as president of Engineers Group, by Mr. Fuller. He said he saw Mr. Curley in Washington on two separate occasions later.

Ultimately, Mr. Alley testified, he became suspicious of Engineers Group and demanded return of money advanced by his clients. A check for $3,200 was made out to one group of clients from the company, signed by Donald Wakefield Smith, as treasurer, but the check was worthless. It then developed that James Fuller "had a long criminal record," witness alleged. Mr. Smith was formerly a member of the National Labor Board.

Mr. Curley was sworn in as second witness, and gave his business as "real estate and insurance."

Curley 'Hoodwinked'

Under questioning by Hugh Fulton, Mr. Curley told the story of how he had lent his name as president to a company organized by Mr. Fuller whom it developed was just out of jail. Mr. Curley argued that he had been hoodwinked.

Mr. Fuller was introduced to Mr. Curley by one J. Marshall Fitzgerald, Mr. Curley said, whom he had known in Massachusetts.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

AEF Turns Australia Into Stronghold; Cripps Explains Failure of India Accord; MacArthur Planes Smash Japanese Base

Issue of responsibility of proposed national government disclosed as major snag.

NEW DELHI, India, April 22 (AP)—Louis Johnson, head of the United States advisory commission here, said United States troops are already in India and that more will come. [Details: Page 14.]

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 22—The crucial point on which negotiations in India broke down was the question of whether the proposed Indian National Government was to be responsible to the Viceroy or not responsible to anyone at all.

This was the main fact emerging from a statement made by Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, in a press conference today. The issue on which the split finally came, Sir Stafford made clear, was essentially a constitutional one.

The form which it took was the problem of the proposed national cabinet's relationship to the Viceroy. The precise snag on which the negotiations foundered was the refusal of the leaders of the Congress Party to discuss the conventions which were to regulate this relationship with the Viceroy.

But clearly implied in their decision was the refusal to accept the British stand that any Indian Government must be responsible to someone or something; that there was no legislative body representative of India as a whole to which it could be made responsible; and that the only alternative was the Viceroy as the representative of Britain.

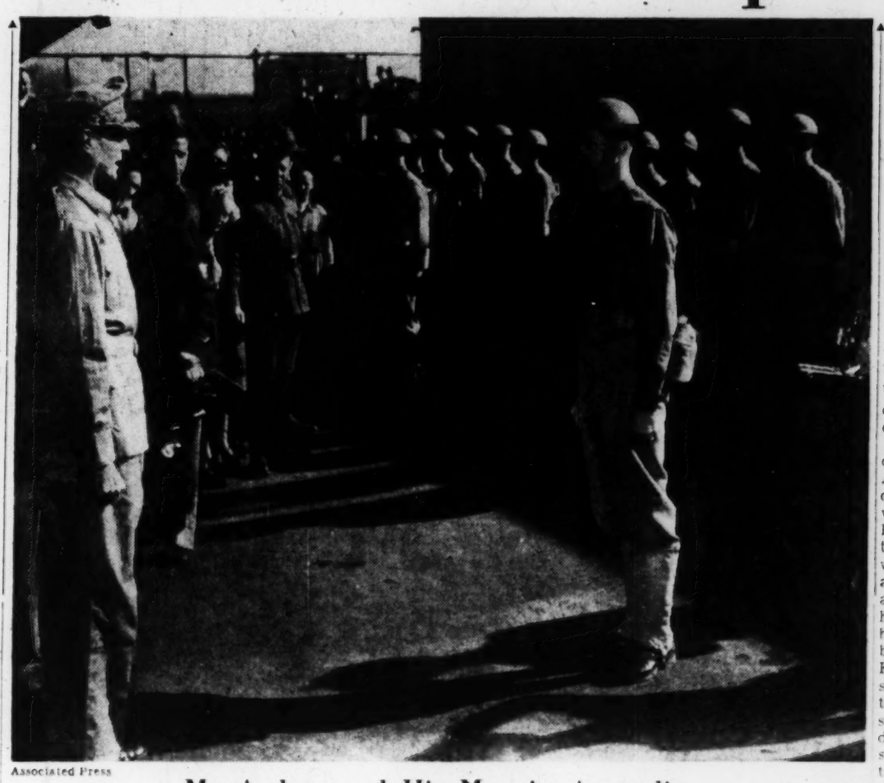
Constitutional Changes

To a question put by Indian journalists at the conference as to whether it would not have been possible to bring such a representative body into being, Sir Stafford replied that all Indian leaders with whom he discussed the matter, including Mohamad Ali Jinnah, President of the All India Moslem League, and representatives of the working committee of the Congress Party agreed that constitutional changes would be necessary to do this and further agreed that to evolve a new constitution would be a matter of at least six months to a year, and that the war emergency was too great to permit an attempt at a solution along these lines.

In view of the conflicting accounts which have come out of India as to the real nature of the breakdown, Sir Stafford's own version elicited by a severe barrage of questions from British, Domin-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

U. S. offers technical skill to India: Page 14.



Associated Press

MacArthur and His Men in Australia

Gen. Douglas MacArthur shown as he reviewed an honor guard of American troops on March 21 shortly after his arrival in Melbourne from the Philippines.

American - Australian troops being welded into single army to defeat Japan.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, April 22—The biggest American Army ever sent overseas, excepting the AEF in France, has transformed Australia from a rich plum ready for the invader's plucking into an offensive base for operations which already are hurting the enemy and may well in the coming weeks change the whole course of the war.

The time has come when it is obvious that this new American AEF is far more than just a token of America's good will toward the western world's most important Pacific heritage. This is the real thing—a powerful military force which has girdled half the world and gone into action. Obviously, and this tells the enemy nothing he does not know, American forces here do not yet compare in numbers with those who went to France in 1917 and 1918. But considering the distance from home, the staggering transportation obstacles overcome, and the absence during the critical period of any strongly held front to guarantee the security of unloading and reorganization, this operation in many respects is the greater military achievement.

Two months ago when I crossed Australia en route to Java, I saw a token American force scattered sparsely over this continent but it was then almost nothing. Where our plane touched the ground we would find usually a single American pursuit plane and perhaps half a dozen ground crewmen just arrived and making a poor best of servicing and repair facilities and small runways adequate only for the simplest peacetime needs. I have just returned from another tour which included advanced Allied bases in the Southwest Pacific.

Allied Forces Merge

I've seen written across the face of this continent the fact that during these two months a token force has become a great military power and the sparse and Spartan landing fields of peacetime Australia have become an integrated maze of modern military airdromes organized in depth, equipped with long runways, and supplying facilities to a point where an enemy attack on any one would have a negligible meaning. Where two months ago there was grazing land or jungle or desert or an unpeopled island, Australians and Americans working closely together on an integrated plan, have leveled scores of new fields and erected miniature communities revolving around the needs of warplanes endlessly arriving and departing.

It is by no means an American show. Actually, there are no longer separate American or Australian air forces. The two are merging together as no two military forces ever succeeded in doing during the last war, or in this war until now.

In some places, American squadrons operate under Australian local commands, elsewhere Australian squadrons take operating orders

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Allies Beat Off Japanese Plane Attack; U. S.-New Zealand Joint Naval Force

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

General MacArthur's airmen maintained their dominating position over the islands north of Australia by beating off a raid on Port Moresby, New Guinea, and by doing extensive damage at Rabaul on New Britain—both being bases from which Japan is expected to prepare invasion of Australia.

In other fields, the fighting was less decisive. The British and Chinese have had to withdraw again in Burma, after a counterattack which won back the oil-field center of Yenangyaung. Owing to the proximity of the monsoon rainy season, it is expected that operations in this area cannot be protracted indefinitely.

Meanwhile, in the Indian Ocean, where the Japanese have won a foothold through occupation of Singapore and the Andaman Islands, the British fleet is stated to have organized a convoy system for the protection of all shipping moving from Indian ports to South Africa.

In the Philippines, the American-Filipino forces have executed a withdrawal on Panay, one of the central points in the islands, where the Japanese have been considerably reinforced.

Behind these minor moves, however, there is much maneuvering for position, the results of which will become apparent in due course. The arrival of Britain's First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Dudley Pound, in America for consultations, indicated unofficially by Lord Strabolgi in Parliament, and a heavy crop of rumors of Axis peace offensives, including that of a forthcoming move for peace by Italy and warnings from Spain that it is ready to fight the Russians, are the usual outward signs of much planning underneath.

In this case, however, the "war of nerves" is not being waged exclusively by the Axis. The Allies have furnished the Axis with so many warnings of coming combined British and American raids on the west, backed by constant activity on the part of the Commandos, and also warnings of coming raids on Japan, backed by the recent raid of Nippon by American heavy bombers, that the Axis commands are being kept in a state of continual uncertainty.

Burma:

The British Command announced today that British forces, bolstered by Chinese, had completed a fighting withdrawal across the Pinchaung River in Burma in the Yenangyaung region, "but not without some losses of personnel and equipment."

Fighting continues in the eastern zone of the Irrawaddy River front "in and around Yenangyang," the communiqué said. It reported the Japanese had coun-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

British Strategists Back With Marshall

By the Associated Press

London, April 22

Arrival in the United States of Britain's First Sea Lord, Sir Dudley Pound, and "other important British staff officers" with Gen. George C. Marshall, was disclosed in the House of Lords today by Lord Strabolgi, Labor leader in the Lords. Lord Strabolgi made the disclosure in stating that the necessity of the visit disclosed a "gap in the machinery" of United Nations war strategy.

[Although it was known in Washington that important British officials had returned from London with General Marshall and Harry Hopkins, no identification had been announced.]

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22 — A joint American - New Zealand naval force, believed to be responsible for the protection of the chain of islands guarding America's supply route to Australia as well as of New Zealand itself, is being formed, it is disclosed.

Vice-Admiral Robert Lee Ghormley, who has served as Assistant Chief of Staff of the United States Navy, has been ordered to New Zealand to organize the joint command, according to word received today from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia.

It is reported that Admiral Ghormley's headquarters will be at Auckland on North Island, the nearest adequate New Zealand port to the present United States-Australian supply route.

Confusion Ended

Establishment of the new command came as no surprise to Washington, since it had been expected ever since President Roosevelt intimated that, because of strategical reasons, New Zealand was felt to be in a different defense category from the rest of the Southwestern Pacific area now under the command of General MacArthur.

Admiral Ghormley's new assignment is expected to clear up the remaining charges of confusion over the United Nations' defense

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

'Drastic' Rationing of Gas Faces East Coast in May

Motorists in New England and along the entire Eastern Seaboard today faced the possibility of severe gasoline rationing which would limit each car owner to five gallons a week.

Informed Government officials in Washington said the plan would be announced soon and would become effective some time in May.

Although details of the plan were withheld, an Office of Price Administration spokesman described the anticipated cut in gasoline as "drastic."

It is anticipated that each motorist will be permitted his allotment on presentation of some type of ration card but that ration books to be issued under the sugar-distribution plan would not be used.

News of the severe rationing prospect came as a severe blow to New England, whose second largest business—the tourist industry-depends largely on the automobile trade.

Although most resort owners have announced "business as usual" for the season, such serious restrictions on the use of automobiles as now seems imminent, may alter the plans of many.

Delivery of gasoline to service stations was cut one third only last week because of an increasing shortage of tankers. Resumption of the seven o'clock curfew law, abandoned after its first trial, and adoption of the Sunday closing rule were also for the purpose of cutting down gasoline consumption.

Apparently all of these methods have failed to provide the reductions deemed necessary if essential supplies are to be maintained.

Affected by the rationing plan will be the 17 Eastern Seaboard states and the District of Columbia now included in the gasoline "curtailment area" extending from Maine to Florida.

Three separate rationing plans, it is understood, have been developed by the OPA after weeks of study, with the ultimate choice depending upon the supply picture.

Nazis in Paris Announce More Reprisal Executions

VICHY, Unoccupied France, April 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Ernst von Schaumburg, German commander in the Greater Paris area, announced today that more than 15 persons had been shot in reprisal for recent attacks on German occupation forces, but that 20 more had been reprieved because French civilians had handed over to police those responsible for the killing of a German soldier.

In addition to 15 persons listed as executed for attacks on April 2 and April 20, General von Schaumburg's announcement said that "a certain number" of others were sent before firing squads for the assassination of a German sentry, April 2.

The announcement also ordered that 500 "Communists, Jews, or persons responsible through solidarity be deported to the east to carry out forced labor in camps."

The executions, which followed the execution of 35 hostages in northern France announced last week, apparently came under the heading of the "further measures" which General Ernst von Schaumburg, reserved the right to take after placing all of Paris under a strict three-day curfew yesterday.

His announcement said that all theaters, motion picture houses, music halls, night clubs and other amusement places would be closed from 2 p. m. April 21, 1942, to 5 a. m., April 24, 1942. Musical programs would be abolished in restaurants. During this period curfew is set at 11 p. m.

[A divison of German parachute troops has been sent to Occupied France to reinforce the garrison there, the Daily Express military correspondent, Morely Richards, wrote today, adding there were unconfirmed reports that Field Marshal Gerd von Runstedt's forces in France and the Low Countries would be reinforced with from 10 to 15 divisions.]

It was reported from Paris that efforts were being made to obtain the release of Jean Blanchard, an important labor leader who was among 20 hostages taken by the Germans after the British Commando raid last month on St. Nazaire.

M. Blanchard was general secretary of the Metal Workers Union and the news that he is being held caused considerable stir in labor circles.

François Blancho, Mayor of St. Nazaire, was released a few days ago after a period of detention.

President Ends Enemy Hold On Patents Needed for War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22 — Plastic glass, used in airplanes, is the latest substance charged with being subject to an international monopolistic patent pool, or cartel, limiting output and raising prices.

The investigation is being made by the Senate Patents Committee, under charges offered in this, as in half a dozen earlier cases, by the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department.

So serious does the overall revelation appear that President Roosevelt yesterday ordered governmental seizure of all patents directly or indirectly controlled by enemy aliens, and full use of all those held necessary to wage the war. The President added that seized patents will not be allowed to slide back into their old monopolistic cartel arrangements after the war.

What the Senate Committee is investigating is the system of industrial "treaties," signed between great corporations of different nationalities, that go over and above diplomatic treaties. It is a form of industrial empire, it is charged, transcending political empire. German, American, British and to some degree corporations of other nations entered into these agreements. The corporations allocated production quotas for the world, and often fixed prices and output. The great German Dye Trust, I. G. Farben, is charged by Thurman Arnold with having 100 cartel agreements with American firms by itself. Some of the biggest American firms have been involved in the agreements.

No Law Covering Cartels

Senators point out there is no law at present requiring registration of these cartel agreements. The State Department is often ignorant of them. Laws requiring registration are expected.

Besides plastic glass, other substances involved to date include synthetic rubber and fuels, beryllium, magnesium, magnesite used in copper and steel manufacture, tungsten carbide, optical instruments, synthetic quinine, pharmaceuticals and the like.

The Justice Department is offering what it calls a typical sample in each group, and has many more to come. Its charges have brought consent decrees and fines in some antitrust suits already instituted. In others the Department is offering its evidence to the Committee before going to

Continued on Page 11, Column 6

New Co-operative Manner of Handling Labor Disputes Pays in New England

Episcopalians Urged to Help Win the War

"The Church has a duty to help in winning this war—the Church itself is at stake," Bishop G. Ashton Oldham of Albany, N. Y., declared today at Tremont Temple, Boston, delivering the keynote address of the annual Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Massachusetts.

"If Hitler wins, the Church will be driven back into the catacombs," Bishop Oldham said. "Everything that Christian influence has built is now at stake. A defeat would be turning back the clock several centuries."

Terming the war and the changes it is causing a "world revolution," Bishop Oldham said that complacency is liable to lose us the war. It is possible to lose the war from idealistic people too ready to make a negotiated peace.

Bishop Oldham is President of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches.

"If we allow the war to be fought on pagan principles, those things will be carried on to the peace table," he said. "Unless we win the war, there will be no peace. Unless we win the peace, the war will have been in vain." Bishop Oldham urged the church make a pronouncement on the present situation. He said that our boys go into the armed forces with divided opinions. They need help. We ought to help. This is a righteous war. Let us give our men an objective to fight for."

In addition to setting up resolutions to act upon during 1942, the Convention made several important appointments to the organization of the Church.

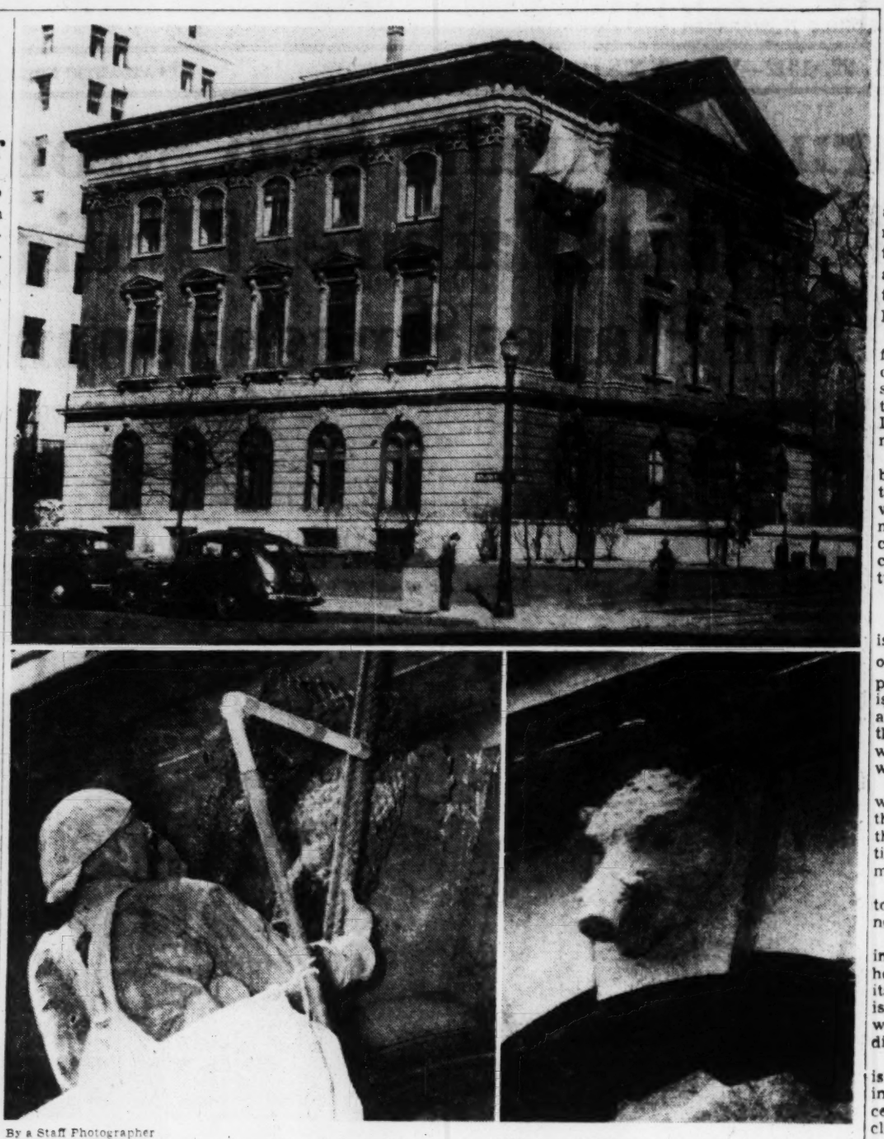
With Bishop William Sherrill of Boston officiating, the convention confirmed the interim appointment of the Rev. Henry McF. B. Ogilby, Rector of the Church of Our Saviour, Brookline, as Secretary of the Massachusetts Diocese. He succeeds the Rev. Francis E. Webster.

Clarence H. Poor of Cambridge, a Boston lawyer, was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the absence of Capt. Philip H. Stafford who has been called to the armed services.

The Rev. Dr. James A. Muller, Professor at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, was elected Registrar of the Diocese, to succeed John Wallace Suter.

The Rev. C. P. Trowbridge, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Chestnut Hill, and head of the Department of Social Service of the Diocese, read to the convention an indorsement of the initiative petition for a birth-control referendum in Massachusetts next November.

Announcement of the establishment of a fund of $500,000 to reconstruct St. Paul's Cathedral on Tremont Street as a memorial to the late Bishop William Lawrence was made last night by Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill in his annual address at the religious service opening the convention at Trinity Church in Copley Square.



By a Staff Photographer

Spring Cleaning at Museum of Natural History

The soot and grime of 78 years' accumulation is being sandblasted from the exterior of the New England Museum of Natural History, Berkeley Street, Boston. Clouds of pink sand, reminiscent of a desert sandstorm, fill the air as the walls are scoured. Top picture shows the Boylston Street side of the building cleaned, with the Berkeley Street side about to receive attention. Pictures below show workman removing protective wire mask, used to keep birds from nesting around the heads of animals carved over first-floor windows, and newly cleaned head of wild boar. These animals heads, long barely recognizable, are now easily identified.

Hub History Museum Presents Cleaned Face

Clean white granite, pink stone, and gleaming red brick have emerged during the past few days from what for years has stood as a rather gloomy, soot-blackened structure on the corners of Boylston, Berkeley, and Newbury Streets.

Passersby, who have had hardly a glance for the somber, begrimed building because of the marked whiteness of the new insurance building next to it, now proudly contemplate the venerable old building which houses the New England Museum of Natural History. For the first time, many are able to read clearly the carved names of Aristotle, Linnaeus, and Cuvier over the entrance.

And, also for the first time in many a year, youngsters are able to identify without question the lion, the grizzly bear, the zebra, wild boar, buffalo, kangaroo, walrus, camel, and other animals whose heads stand out now in sharp relief around the facade of the building. The wire screens—reminiscent of a catcher's mask—have been removed. They had been placed there to prevent birds from nesting on the animal's heads. But they also hid the carved brownstone figures.

The accumulated grime of 78 years has been sandblasted away by workmen of the Chester Newman Company, Boston engineers, who hoisted scaffolds, and, equipped with protective helmets and goggles, sent forth clouds of pink sand as they attacked the lower part of the structure.

The brick, laid during the Civil War, could not be sandblasted, so experienced workmen with scrubbing brushes and rubber gloves have been scouring the bricks with a powerful acid, the same solution that is used to etch precious stained-glass windows.

The cleaning of the exterior of the Museum is due entirely to the generosity of many public-spirited citizens of Greater Boston, including A. Lawrence Lowell, Robert B. Stearns, George C. Shattuck, Godfrey L. Cabot, Carl T. Keller, Miss Louisa W. Case, Mrs. R. E. Danielson, William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, Ralph Hornblower, and John C. Kiley.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

"The School System and Defense," by Joseph C. White, of the Boston School Committee, will be discussed before the Work Projects Administration Community Recreation forum. At the Michelangelo School, Charter Street, North End, at 7.30 p. m.

Benefit recital for the Unitarian Service Committee's Albert Shweitzer fund. This all-Bach recital will have as soloists Ludwig Thiis, organist. Repeat Thiis, soprano, and Frances Knox, flutist. At the Second Unitarian Society, 60 Sewall Avenue, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

"Skating Vanities of 1942," a musical extravaganza produced on roller skates. A cast of 100 precision skaters replete with all the trappings and pageantry of the popular ice revues. Gloria Nord, of Hollywood, Calif., heads the list of roller entertainers. Appearing 8:30 o'clock nightly at the Boston Garden, North Station, through Sunday, April 26. Admission ranges from $1.10 to $2.20.

Thursday

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts, "Shakespeare's Periods," by Mrs. Sayward, will be the topic of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Art exhibition of water colors and wood etchings by the Milton Art Club of the Milton Women's Club. There will be a wide display of pictures on view at the Club, 90 Reedsdale Road, Milton. Open to the public from 1 to 9 p. m.

Song recital by Wesley Copplestone, tenor, assisted by Leo Litwin at the piano. At the Gardner Museum, Fenway, at 2.45 p. m. The public is welcome to attend.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 16.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Time to get into your Spring stride! Call us for "top drawer" service
Beacon 1790

A Message to you from YOUR TREES

We are now getting ready to burst forth into the glorious foliage that will beautify your grounds and provide more effective setting for your home. We like you—we know that you like us. Every Tree is friendly and loyal—a source of inspiration and comfort to all.

But we Trees like a little attention and appreciation in return. Perhaps here and there the winter has not been too kind to us—perhaps the green will be a little greener, the foliage a little fuller, the branches a little sturdier if we could have some extra feeding. Perhaps some re-shaping is indicated to improve our beauty—perhaps a little added support will give courage to struggling limbs.

Why not call in your friends and our friends, Frost & Higgins Co., and have a little talk about our well-being? We know that this organization of Tree Experts will be glad to consult with you.

(signed) Your Trees

H. L. FROST and HIGGINS CO.
Arlington, Massachusetts

Curley Group Faces Charge Of 'Swindling' Contractors

Continued from Page 1

He alleged that Mr. Fitzgerald had not told him of Mr. Fuller's criminal career.

Mr. Fuller wanted his support in a company to mine calunite, needed for aluminum manufacture, from a mine in Utah. Mr. Curley said he was only "nominally president," that he had received no compensation, and never put in any money. He had lent his name, he said, for "patriotic motives." He asserted he was unaware that the company had been diverted to other purposes. He resigned in September, 1941, and destroyed most of his records.

Mr. Curley said he did not recall ever having met the previous witness, Mr. Alley, before, although Mr. Alley had stated positively that Mr. Curley had been introduced to him as "president."

Directors Named

Mr. Curley read the names of a long list of businessmen who were listed as directors or stockholders of Fuller's company.

"If I was deceived quite a respectable group was deceived with me."

Put in the record was a multi-sheet FBI report of Fuller's criminal record, including forgery, grand larceny, disorderly conduct and confidence games.

Mr. Curley said he had not known about it.

"He was one of the most interesting and best informed men I ever met," Mr. Curley said of Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Curley said Mr. Fitzgerald had given no hint of Mr. Fuller's past record in his introduction.

Committee Counsel Fulton put a letter from Mr. Fuller to Mr. Fitzgerald into the record written on jail stationery.

In the letter Mr. Fuller referred to working at Chicago for "the chief," and there were references to the "Bay State" and "Big Jim."

Mr. Fulton asked Curley how he had come to lend his name to a company organized by a man just out of jail.

"I must have been very lax," said Mr. Curley suavely.

During this morning's hearing it was brought out that Mr. Fuller had "left the country" before the Senatorial investigation. Engineers Group, Inc., was to guarantee FHA financed housing contracts through a "sponsoring corporation" and to perform certain other services for the clients. In return the Fuller-Curley corporation was to receive a fee of 25 to 30 per cent of the profit.

The Senate Committee is investigating charges of political influence in the award of contracts.

Mr. Curley told the committee that he first met Mr. Fuller in August, 1941 and did not find out until November that the group had interests other than aluminum. Mr. Fulton produced purported minutes of a meeting of the group's directors, dated Dec. 16, indicating that Mr. Curley was still president.

"So a month after you discovered there was something wrong with the organization you were still acting as president," Mr. Fulton said. "How do you explain that, Mr. Curley?"

"I can only explain it on the basis of pure carelessness," Mr. Curley replied.

Boston Man Held On Federal Charge

Mariono Joaquin Lorente, of Boston, has been arrested in Jackson, Miss., on a charge of illegally possessing and retaining plans and blueprints of the Mississippi ordnance plant near Jackson, it was announced there.

Percy Wyly, II, agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation field office in Jackson, said that plans had been found among Mr. Lorente's personal effects at Jackson and his home here, where appartently he had mailed them. Mr. Lorente was employed as an engineer by one of the companies constructing the plant, he added.

Federal court records show that Mr. Lorente had been released under $5,000 bond until the next term of Federal Court in Jackson. The FBI agent said the case would be presented to the U. S. Grand Jury then.

Labor Trouble Increases But Strikes Wane

Labor disputes in New England are now being worked out in a more harmonious way than at any time in recent years, Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the National Labor Relations Board, said here today.

This is not because there are fewer disputes, Dr. Myers pointed out. Rather there are more. He said the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor was handling the largest number of cases in its history.

"It would be a mistake to think because we hear of fewer strikes that industrial problems have vanished," he said. "This is by no means the case. Problems of wages, cost of living, organization, etc., continue to raise differences between employers and workers.

Peace Is Fostered

"The new thing in this situation is that the increased co-operation of all parties is fostering industrial peace. For the most part everybody is trying to settle the questions that arise on an amicable basis, because they realize that long drawn out wrangling and technical objections will only hinder war production.

"The tendency accordingly is to work out disputes peacefully, not through strife, strike breakers or the picket line. There is no question about this. There is more and more co-operation."

Three factors have contributed to the new situation, Dr. Myers noted.

"The war program has resulted in a greater social consciousness," he observed. "Management, with its eyes fixed on winning the war, is making an effort to go along with things that were somewhat distasteful a while back.

"Then the Government today is a customer of many concerns, in small degree or up to 100 per cent. Employers are not as inclined to feel the Government is an interloper as once many did.

Rely Heavily on Government

The Government may now be their only source of income. They are more willing to go along with what the Government has established as its policy, especially as increased labor costs are passed along in the price of the goods they are selling to the Government.

"A third factor is the increase in employment and the short supply of labor. Employers are more considerate of their workers' wishes, and less inclined to make questionable layoffs of men that lead into questions of unfair labor practices and sometimes walkouts of workers.

"I can remember a few years back when there were five complaints of unfair labor practices filed by workers in comparison to one petition for an employee election to pass on a collective bargaining agency. Such complaints usually relate to charges of interference with the union, company unions, discharges for union activity, etc.

Unfair Practice Cases Ebb

"Gradually the unfair labor practice cases have been going down. A year ago the ratio of these cases to elections ran one to one. During the last few weeks there have been five election cases to one question of unfair labor practices.

"A new feature of the elections is that practically all are now being undertaken by consent of the parties rather than ordered by the Labor Board at Washington. All management is now agreeing to Labor Board elections in the same way as the more liberal and co-operative companies did before.

"If a union wins an election conducted by the Labor Board," Dr. Myers added, "then negotiations regarding wages, hours and working conditions are taken up between the management and the union. If a substantial disagreement develops, that is where the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor begins to function."

Tobin Promises O'Hare Reception He'll Long Recall

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has invited Lieut.-Commander Edward H. O'Hare, war aviation hero, to Boston and promised him "a reception he will long remember" if he can come, it was disclosed today.

Commander O'Hare was given a Congressional Medal of Honor yesterday by President Roosevelt, who said his single-handed attack on nine Japanese bombers was "one of the most daring, if not the most daring, single action in the history of combat aviation."

Mayor Tobin's invitation was extended to Commander O'Hare through Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. Urging Secretary Knox to "grant the necessary commission" for the visit, the Mayor said in a telegram made public today that "his [O'Hare's] presence in our City will definitely prove to be as great an inspiration to our workers as his heroism in the air has been to our fighting men."

The Mayor dispatched the telegram yesterday, soon after Commander O'Hare's reception at the White House.

Preliminary indications of the nature of the City's reception, if the flier accepts the invitation, made it appear possible there would be a street parade, speech making, and other similar events.

By a Staff Photographer

Cheering to Other Youngsters

Pictures by children who attend the free classes of the Children's Art Center at 36 Rutland Street, Boston—now on exhibition at the Children's Hospital, where Dr. Clement Smith thought they would cheer up the youngsters in the waiting room. Top—"Picking Cotton"—the work of Eleanor Esterk, a young girl student at the Center. Below—Elaine Chessler admires the children's paintings.

Navy Takes Over the Somerset For Students on Way to Fleet

War Activities in New England

Navy Takes Over Somerset—One of Boston's most fashionable hotels—the Somerset on Commonwealth Avenue—has been taken over by the Navy, it was announced by Glenwood J. Sherrard, President and Managing Director of the hostelry.

The hotel, scene of many a Boston debutante's "coming out" party, will end a career of more than four decades about June 10, Mr. Sherrard said.

The Navy plans to use the Somerset as a stopping off place for Naval students en route from civilian life to the fleet. The first 250 of the 2,500 expected to be housed there will move in about May 15 and all will be aboard by the middle of the summer.

Fourth Selective Service Registration—Registration places for the the fourth listing of the Nation's manpower on Sunday and Monday, April 26 and 27—this time for men from 45 to 64, inclusive—will be practically the same as in the third registration held in February, Massachusetts Selective Service Headquarters announced today. Location of registration places may be found by inquiring at local draft boards or at the State Selective Service Headquarters, 38 Chauncy St., Boston. A complete list of registration places will be made public later this week.

$4,000,000 Piers for S. Boston

Federal plans to construct several large railroad piers in South Boston on State-owned land were disclosed today when the Executive Council approved a lease renting 3,325,000 square feet of land adjacent to the Army Base to the United States.

The State Department of Public Works will lease the land from Feb. 1, 1942, to June 30, 1961, at a rental of $1 for the entire period.

The piers, it is reported, will cost approximately $4,000,000. Details regarding the size and number of piers to be built were not made public because they are considered to be military information. It is understood the piers are in line with a previously disclosed Army report that Boston will be a major embarkation point for men and materials.

The Council also approved a $210,000 contract awarded by the Department of Public Works to John Gallo, of Sagamore, Mass., for proposed filling at the Commonwealth Airport in East Boston. This project is part of the program to extend the runways at the airfield which the State took over from Boston recently.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Moderate temperature this afternoon and continued rather cool tonight with light frost in the suburbs. Diminishing winds this afternoon becoming light to gentle tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire: Continued cool with frost tonight.

Maine and Vermont: Continued cool tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:11 p. m.; height 8.0 feet.
Thursday, 3:35 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 3:02 p. m.

Large Catches Of Fish Reported

Fresh fish is plentiful on the offshore grounds, and, with more favorable conditions now prevailing, the fishermen are bringing large catches into port. During the first three days of this week, nearly 5,000,000 pounds of fresh fish were landed at Boston Fish Pier. This is considered an unusually good catch for any three-day period

Mackerel are schooling in Southern waters, and the Gloucester seiner American Eagle landed 42,000 pounds at a New Jersey port, which is expected to reach Boston overland tomorrow. There are three Gloucester seiners, all told, searching for mackerel in the South, and now that the season is under way receipts are expected to increase substantially.

Old Warren Delano Home At Fairhaven for Sale

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., April 22 (AP)—The Warren Delano homestead, a 30-room Victorian dwelling occupied by the material ancestors of President Roosevelt since it was built in 1832, is for sale.

Office Space For Rationing Up to Towns

As the time approaches when New England householders, like those in other sections of the country, participtae in the first rationing of food on May 5, the Office of Price Administration issued more details in Washington. At the same time Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, foreseeing a vastly expanded rationing program, requested Massachusetts Mayors and Selectmen to provide additional office space and equipment for local rationing boards.

In a letter to each Mayor and Selectman, the Governor stated that although the Federal Government will supply the required additional administrative and celrical assistance, local governments are expected to provide quarters and equipment.

Henry Parkman, Jr., State Rationing Administrator, has estimated that at least 220 additional employees will be needed in Massachusetts to handle sugar rationing, which is expected to start directly after registration of individual consumers on May 4 to 7.

Additional Workers

Estimates have been made that 125,000 additional workers will be required for sugar rationing throughout the nation.

The Office of Price Administration has set the initial limit on sugar at one-half pound a week for each member of a family unit. Ration books will contain four stamps, each good for one pound of sugar, and each covering a two-weeks period—the first from May 5 to 16, second, May 17 to 30 inclusive, the third May 31 to June 13, and the final, June 14 to 27.

The cut in the amount of sugar reserved for restaurants, caterers, hotels and others supplying food services, amounts to 50 per cent of the quantity used in the corresponding month last year, or if records of last year's use are not available, half the amount used in March, 1942, the OPA said.

OPA set forth in detail the regulations concerning registration, many of which have been announced previously. One adult member of each family unit may register for the entire family group, getting a ration book for each member of the family, it was stated. Any family unit not having an adult member should be registered by the oldest member or by a responsible adult authorized to act on behalf of the minors.

Not Eligible

Consumers who are not members of a family unit should register for themselves. Persons confined in public or private hospitals, asylums, prisons, or similar institutions are not eligible for registration while so confined.

Special provisions were made for those unable to register for themselves in the May 4-7 period. These individuals may be registered by such other persons as they designate.

Consumers not eligible to receive a ration book at the time of registration, because of ownership of more than six pounds of sugar, will obtain their books by applying to local ration boards after the start of the "latest ration periods during which stamps become valid having a weight value equal to the excess sugar supply owned on May 4, 1942."

Children born after the registration dates will be entitled to normal sugar rations and may be registered at any time by parents or guardians at the local ration board.

Men inducted into the armed forces or those leaving this country for more than 30 days must surrender their ration books to their local boards. Books must also be turned in to the board within 10 days after the passing of a person to whom the book was issued.

N. E. Agricultural Council Planning For Incorporation

Directors of the Agricultural Council of New England, a general alliance of farm organizations formed here Tuesday with the initial purpose of resisting John L. Lewis' invasion of agriculture, will meet at the Hotel Manger tomorrow morning.

The first business will deal with incorporation of the new farm organization, which in addition trying to keep labor unions out of New England agriculture, will work broadly for the improvement of the farming of this region.

Headquarters probably will be located in Boston, and a paid secretary employed, according to the present outlook.

The first part of New England that the campaign of Mr. Lewis, who is president of the United Mine Workers of America, may touch is the western edge of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut. A number of dairy farmers in this strip ship their milk to New York. It is in the New York milkshed that the campaign of District 50 of the Mine Workers to reach dairy farmers is to be concentrated.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Churchill Fails to Halt Drive for Joint Command

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 22—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's answer to the widespread demand for a joint General Staff for the three fighting services has just been made in the form of a White Paper presented to Parliament. In brief, it points out that a joint staff is already in operation. But it is already evident that the Prime Minister's reply does not go far enough to satisfy those who feel that greater unity of command is essential to victory in this total world war.

Under the title, "The Organization for Joint Planning," the document outlines in detail the British machinery for planning and conducting war. It claims that "the joint staff advocated from time to time in Parliament and the press has in fact existed for many years."

This joint staff, the White Paper explains, consists of specially selected officers of the three services who live and work together in the same offices. Thus they learn to think and act in terms, not of three separate units assisting one another, but of a single fighting unit animated by the same spirit and the same conception of a single task."

'Chiefs of Staff Committee'

Keystone of this planning organization is what is known as "the Chiefs of Staff Committee" which is headed by Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and includes also Admiral of the Fleet Sir Dudley Pound, First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, Chief of the Air Staff, Maj. Sir Hastings Ismay, representing the Minister of Defense, and Vice Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of combined operations.

The White Paper points out that the "ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the war rests with the War Cabinet," and that the chiefs of staffs are therefore in the position of professional advisers to the War Cabinet. The Prime Minister and the Minister of Defense, the White Paper says, "superintends on behalf of the War Cabinet the work of the Chiefs of Staff Committee." In this, the White Paper continues, he is assisted by a Defense Committee, comprising besides Mr. Churchill as chairman, Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Anthony Eden, Oliver Lyttelton, the three service ministers, the Chiefs of Staffs and the chief of combined operations.

Doubly Significant

The significance of this Government White Paper on strategic planning is twofold. In the first place, it indicates how keenly the Government has felt the force of arguments in the press in favor of stronger unity of command. In this respect the details disclosed by the White Paper are not likely to satisfy critics of the present setup, because they maintain that in practice the present organization has failed to manifest a sufficiently close collaboration of the three services at the top. Furthermore the Government scheme provides only for "joint" planning, not for "combined" strategy. A footnote in the White Paper explains that to avoid confusion in terminology it was agreed upon by the United Nations that the term "joint" should be used to denote inter-service collaboration while "combined" means collaboration between two or more United Nations.

There is a strong demand in Britain not only for better joint staff work, but also for more combined strategic planning in this sense of the terms.

Both between the United States and Britain and between both these and the U. S. S. R., a closer liaison and greater collaboration is felt here to be urgently needed. General Marshall's visit is expected to go far to solve problems between America and Britain. The Russian question is more difficult. In Commons today there was an appeal for the Government to take steps to bring about closer co-ordination between London and Moscow, including a visit by Mr. Churchill to Premier Stalin if necessary.

"Joint Planning Staff"

The second significant aspect of the Government White Paper is the disclosure of details of a joint planning organization. It explains the working of a "joint planning staff," which functions immediately under the Chiefs of Staff Committee and its subsidiary, the Vice-Chiefs of Staff Committee. This joint planning staff consists of three "directors of plans," a captain in the Navy, a brigadier in the Army and an air commodore. The White Paper explains that the officers "divide their time between their own Ministries and the joint planning center." Under them is an elaborate triple organization consisting of (1) a strategical planning section; (2) an executive planning section, and (3) a future operational planning section.

Each of these sections consists of officers of the Navy, Army and Air Force with, in the case of the strategical planning section, a Foreign Office councillor added. The White Paper says these specially selected officers "work as a team in every sense of the word. They share not only the same tasks but the same office. They not only mess together but sleep in the same building. They're available for consultation at any hour of the day or night."

General Situation Watched

The function of the strategical planning section is defined in the White Paper as being to keep the general situation under constant review with recommendations as to the course of action to be adopted, while the executive planning section is charged with concerting ways and means of putting plans into effect, and the future operational planning section concentrates on the preparation of future plans "even if these may not be immediately within the range of practical politics."

The White Paper admits this joint planning staff is primarily concerned with military plans, but claims that other aspects of total war are taken care of by special liaison with the political warfare executive, the Ministries of War, Transport, Economic Warfare and Home Security, as well as with other Government departments when necessary.

Intelligence work is under a "Joint Intelligence Subcommittee," which has as chairman a councilor from the Foreign Office, and the Directors of Intelligence of three service departments, as well as the Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Economic Warfare. Under this subcommittee a joint intelligence staff and inter-services security board carries on the work of collecting and assessing information about the enemy, and its function is defined as being "in particular to prepare appreciations of the most likely course of enemy action from time to time."

To Forestall Critics?

The White Paper contains a reference to the fact that a joint war production staff was created recently to handle the production end of strategic planning, and says that a liaison arrangement exists for the co-ordination of this body with the military planning committees.

The Government's action in laying this detailed paper before Parliament at the present time is undoubtedly intended to take the wind out of the sails of a considerable body of Parliamentary opinion which was preparing to attack Mr. Churchill for his failure to create greater co-ordination between the services. It is doubtful, however, whether the White Paper will entirely succeed in averting a Parliamentary attack. But it does show that the Government has evolved and put into operation long since a system of strategic planning far more detailed than any yet brought forward by critics.

Strong criticism of the White Paper's explanation of the staff command was voiced by Sir Edward Grigg, former Parliamentary Undersecretary for War, and an advocate of interservice co-ordination. Sir Edward in a recent newspaper article was instrumental in bringing the question to a head.

If the machinery described in the announcement is right, said Sir Edward, then "the only possible conclusion is that the men operating it are not all right . . . I am convinced the men are all right but the machinery is wrong."

He said he wanted one man to be chief of a combined General Staff and operate between the Prime Minister and three staff chiefs in a joint committee, "co-ordinating their ideas and advising the Minister and War Cabinet on long-range conduct of the war."

This, he said, would mean that "instead of three filters up to the Prime Minister there would be one."

BE KIND TO ANIMALS WEEK
APRIL 19—25

"A LITTLE DOG'S PRAYER"

If you were a little Dog like me
And I were just like you
All my life I'd try to be
Good and kind and gentle too.

To all my friends as here I kneel
I pray you bear in mind
That Dogs as well as you can feel

SO
TO ALL ANIMALS
PLEASE BE KIND"

"DRAWING A DOG" BY F. G. LONG

During this week (and during all weeks) do not overlook the need for protesting against the futile cruelties involved in the annual vivisection of many thousands of dogs. Your membership or donation is needed in the anti-vivisection crusade.

Memberships: Associate—$1.00; Active—$2.00; Sustaining—$5.00; Patron—$10.00; Life—$100.00.

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'For You? Oh, No, Not for You'

Associated Press

Motor Equipment for the Army at Fort Wayne

Upper—All available space at old Fort Wayne, in the heart of Detroit's industrial district, is filled with trucks and other vehicles awaiting shipment where needed. The Army maintains the rejuvenated fort as quartermaster motor supply depot for the entire Army.

Center—A field full of new automobiles stands ready for shipment where needed. They're part of the rolling stock on hand at Fort Wayne, the key depot of seven similar military supply posts in the United States.

Below—There's no shortage of tires as far as the Army is concerned. Packed in crates of five each, they are awaiting shipment at Fort Wayne.

House Hits Excessive Profits

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Legislation permitting the re-negotiation of war contracts yielding excessive profits was adopted by the House yesterday as part of a $19,151,597,000 appropriation bill carrying funds for 31,000 new army planes and for an army which will reach 3,600,000 by the end of this year.

The action came as the House composed its differences with the Senate over the omnibus bill, substituting the re-negotiation clause for its previously approved plan of limiting profits to a flat 6 per cent of cost.

The modified limitation, which was worked out by one of the largest joint conference committees in recent congressional history, would give the Secretaries of War and Navy and the Chairman of the Maritime Commission the task of defining "excessive" profits.

It then would give them authority to order re-negotiation of contracts and subcontracts in excess of $10,000 provided for by the new appropriations if the profits to be realized were deemed excessive.

Subject to anticipated Senate approval, the total of the bill would boost to more than $160,000,000,000 the defense and war appropriations made and in prospect since July 1, 1940.

Manufacturers Deny Closed-Shop Pact

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Answering American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations charges that the National Association of Manufacturers had violated the Labor-Management Conference agreement of last December by opposing extension of the closed shop, N. A. M. President William P. Witherow last night denied that "an agreement on this controversial subject" ever existed.

"The representatives of organized labor know full well, despite representations to the contrary, that the management members (of the Labor Peace Conference) reviction that the 'closed shop' was not a subject that could be arbitrated and involuntarily imposed by a War Labor Board," Mr. Witherow said at a dinner of the Economic Club of New York.

"Industry recommended at that time that this issue could be handled only by a declaration of national labor policy by Congress. Industry still believes that this is the only manner in which this controversial issue can be settled."

William Green and Philip Murray, Presidents of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O., respectively, earlier accused the N. A. M. of "running out" on the understanding of labor and industry with President Roosevelt. Their joint statement referred to a recent N. A. M. advertisement which said, "America wants victory — not the closed shop," and added that "a more honest statement of the N. A. M.'s position would be 'we want the open shop—even at the expense of victory.'"

The labor leaders said that the President, after consultation with spokesmen for industry and labor, set up the War Labor Board composed of an equal number of industry, labor and public representatives, and that on March 18 it agreed by resolution that the union security issue was a proper matter for consideration by the Board.

"Now," the Green-Murray statement said, "the N. A. M. is running out on industry's and labor's joint understanding with the President of the United States. It is repudiating the commitment made in behalf of American industry by the four industry representatives on the War Labor Board. The N. A. M. is trying to slip over a fast one by having Congress freeze the injustices by law."

In his address Mr. Witherow said: "I find the American worker less befuddled than some of the intelligentsia that seek to mislead him. He's at least trying to think things out for himself irrespective of some leaders. He puts a pretty fair evaluation on such things as management, private enterprise, government and his own union leaders. He's just as critical of the latter as he is of industrial management."

"Declaring that "no group of Americans wants industrial peace at this critical hour more than members of management." He concluded:

"We are fighting the Axis—not each other."

Winthrop W. Aldrich, Chairman of the Board of Chase National Bank, was elected President of the Club, succeeding David Sarnoff, President of R. C. A.

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India, told the organization that India would resist Japanese invasion which he said is an "immediate" Japanese objective. Japan, he explained, will attempt to conquer India for its iron and steel industry which it needs for the continuation of the war.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, discussing the state government's part in "The Road of Victory," said "we should not ask for federal troops to guard us. They should be for the fight and we should look after ourselves as best we can."

Dorothy Thompson, Columnist, said that a "mutual association of nations" was necessary after the war and expressed belief that a common army and navy for the United Nations was approaching which might become the police force for the world.

332,000 Man-Days Lost in Strikes

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 22

The War Labor Board reported that strikes caused a loss of 332,000 man-days affecting the war effort in the first quarter of 1941, or about one-fourth of the approximately 1,384,000 man-days of strike idleness in the first quarter of 1941.

Chairman W. H. Davis pointed out that employment on war production increased from about 156,000,000 man-days in the first quarter of 1941 to an estimated 552,000,000 man-days in the first three months of 1942.

Expressed as a percentage of war employment, he said, idleness in strikes related to war production was approximately 90/100 of 1 per cent in the first quarter of 1941 and only 6/100 of 1 per cent for the first quarter of 1942.

U. S. Keeps Choosing of Youth For Farm Work in Its Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 22—The older boys and girls of America will be encouraged by the Federal Government to shoulder rakes and hoes on farms this summer.

As in the case of the recently announced plans for recruiting women for farm jobs, Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, accompanied his announcement with a warning note.

"This does not mean," he said, "that students should flock to the farms in search of work. Recruiting and employment of young people must be planned carefully in order to protect their health and welfare and at the same time, meet farmers' needs."

To Prevent Exploitation

The U. S. Employment Service was instructed by Mr. McNutt to send boys and girls out on farm jobs "only when there are not enough regular farm workers available."

By keeping the direction of youth on farms in its own hands, the Federal Government hopes to prevent exploitation of the younger workers.

Bars Down on Child Labor

In normal times, the Government has tried to discourage the use of child labor, but the shortage of farm hands coupled with the necessity of feeding lend-lease nations has led it to let down the bars somewhat. To prevent child labor abuses under the guise of war necessity, a group of Government agencies — the United States Children's Bureau, the Department of Agriculture, Office of Education and Employment Service—recently drew up a set of child farm labor standards.

These groups gave their approval to the hiring of boys and girls over the age of 14 but recommended that education be interrupted only if "no alternative source of labor can be made available."

Youth recruiting campaigns are already in progress in many agricultural areas where a farm labor shortage has already developed. Mr. McNutt told employment representatives to co-operate with "boys' working reserves," "junior victory armies," "volunteer land corps" and other similar groups that have been set up.

The Employment Service instructions said registration and placement of young workers is the responsibility of the Employment Service. Transportation to the job, it was said, should be placed in the hands of individual farmers and of co-operating agencies, "such as growers' organizations, and the Department of Agriculture War Boards." School busses and other public conveyances were suggested as the most satisfactory means of conveying young workers from their homes to farms.

The service also called attention to the need for "adequate supervision" of young people on farm jobs. School teachers will probably perform this function on farms where large numbers of students are employed. Periodic checking of working conditions will be necessary to make sure that health and welfare of young people are protected, it was said.

Ship With Newsprint Opens Champlain Route

MONTREAL, April 22 (AP)—The navigation season between Montreal and New York City through Lake Champlain opened today with the sailing of the motor vessel Kermic with a cargo of newsprint.

Vessels travel from Montreal to Sorel on the St. Lawrence River then turn south through the Richelieu River, Lake Champlain and the Hudson River to New York.

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WE'LL *Keep 'em rolling* TO HELP "KEEP 'EM FLYING"

Materials—and still more materials—for planes, tanks, guns must be delivered to a multitude of industrial plants. Troops must be transported to military camps.

It's an important job the railroads are doing today and Union Pacific is proud to do its share. A fleet of gigantic locomotives—largest ever built—haul vast quantities of vital war materials and completed armament over the Strategic Middle Route, planned by Abraham Lincoln to connect the East with the West. All of our facilities plus thousands of experienced Union Pacific employees are on the job for Uncle Sam day and night. *We're keeping 'em rolling to "keep 'em flying."*

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Ham 'n' Eggs Top Gustatory List

LOS ANGELES, April 22 (AP)—What's your favorite dish?

Experts at the National Restaurant Association meeting compiled this list which they declared are America's ten favorites, with ham and eggs, country style, right at the top. The other nine:

Prime ribs of beef, au jus.

Chicken fried steak and country gravy.

Lobster thermidor.

New England boiled dinner, featuring corned beef and cabbage.

Fried oysters, with cole slaw and tartar sauce.

Baked Virginia ham, with candied sweet potatoes.

Breast of capon, with mushrooms.

Poached filet of sole, marguery.

Deviled crab au gratin.

CHARLES OF THE RITZ SALON

Charles of the Ritz

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RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL, BOSTON

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Meeting of Belmont Women Waxes Brisk on Topic of Alien

The problems of the enemy alien and the problems of the Government toward him were discussed at a lively meeting of the Belmont League of Women Voters last evening, between Prof. George de Santellina of the department of English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Prof. Erwin N. Griswold, a member of the Alien Enemy Hearing Board. Professor de Santellina, an Italian evacuee, represented the position of the friendly enemy alien, and Professor Griswold, the Government.

"The friendly alien of an enemy country," said Professor de Santellina, "I find, has never anything to fear from the intelligentsia. It is the masses who are his chief danger, the masses of those who do not think deeply but only feel, who allow their emotions and not their minds to prompt their actions. No one can predict with certainty what they will do, and it has only too frequently been the case that the masses have used the alien in their midst as a scapegoat for hatred of the enemy country."

"Friends" of Free Country

Professor de Santellina appealed for an intelligent treatment of evacuee aliens who, he pointed out, were the strongest friends of a free country, having fled their own lands to find freedom here. He himself has taken out his first papers in the naturalization process. He urged that the United States make the greatest possible use of these friendly aliens and not intern them indiscriminately, as was done in both France and England.

Defining the point of view of the alien, he said, "The enemy alien is now in a psychological state of fear, due to his previous experiences. He is not frightened of the present situation, however, but of a coming uncheckable reaction toward him if things should not go ahead as they are expected to do."

"The enemy alien," he added, "wants to co-operate as much as he can. He is willing to fight for freedom if he is allowed to. If we practice comradeship, which means sharing success and trouble, victory and defeat, then we shall need no declarations of policy and no particular program, for we shall all co-operatively work for the common good."

Professor de Santellina said of the war, "We are fighting an international civil war, and the United Nations have no national boundaries but have sympathizers and co-workers all over the world. The question is not now 'show me your passport and I will tell you who you are,' but 'where does your allegiance lie?'"

Griswold for 'Certification'

Professor Griswold spoke of the experience of England with its enemy alien refugees. He said that mistakes were made at first, when all such evacuees were interned immediately following Dunkirk, some being sent to Canada and Australia even. But England came to believe that this was not the right treatment of the problem, and now all aliens who are able to prove that their allegiance rests with the United Nations are given a passport specially stamped with the statement that they are a friendly alien. This allows them to work and to fight and to enjoy many privileges of free men.

Professor Griswold said he looked forward to the day when we in the United States should work out some system of certification her, but reminded his hearers that with us the problem had far greater dimensions; that whereas England had had her few hundred thousand evacuees, we have our millions, and it would take us at least three years to accomplish here what England did in a few months. Our solution, he said, would have to be something different.

He said that the Massachusetts Enemy Alien Hearing Board included five aliens instead of the usual three, and remarked that it was not always an easy thing to serve on that Board. However, Professor Griswold said he considered it better to err on the side of interning too many than too few aliens, even at the risk of perpetrating an occasional injustice against an innocent individual.

C. Fayette Taylor, a member of the Civil Liberties Union spoke briefly, and said that many of the enemy alien evacuees would prove to be of the utmost value after the war in working for world reorganization, for they know the difference, he said, between real and pretended democracy.

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Mary Lincoln Orr

Re-elected today as President of the New England Women's Press Association at the group's annual meeting at the Women's Republican Club in Boston.

Mrs. Orr Heads N. E. Press Women

The New England Women's Press Association held its annual meeting and election of officers this afternoon at the Woman's Republican Club, Boston.

The business session opened at 2 o'clock, and the slate of officers elected for the coming year included: Mrs. Mary L. Orr, President; Mrs. John Pfeiffer, First Vice-President; Mrs. C. A. Dooley, Second Vice-President; Mrs. George E. Wood, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Lester D Coursecy Hinds, Recording Secretary; Miss Sylvia B. Richmond, Corresponding Secretary; Miss Josephine Poor, Federation Secretary; Mrs. Allan Lloyd, Treasurer, and Mrs. Marion C. Gillette, Auditor.

The program included brief talks by 10 members of the Association on celebrities they had met. Tea was served with Mrs. Sophie Davis and Miss Alice G. Reynolds pouring.

Clubwomen See Film On Rat Menace

Miss Marie Fortunati, of the North End Health Unit, presented a film entitled "Rout the Rat" this morning before a group of 50 members and guests of the Women's City Club of Boston. The film depicted the nature and average size of rats, their habits and their control.

Afterwards, Miss Fortunati addressed the group on the subject of the rat menace. She said it was of the utmost importance to take every precaution against rats escaping from incoming ships into our coastal cities, and described how certain of the southern states, including Georgia, have carried on effective rat-control campaigns.

The war situation, she said, is likely to bring about circumstances which will aggravate the problem. Referring to its economic phases, she said, "We have got in the City of Boston at least 800,000 rats, a number at least equal to the human population."

This, she declared, was a conservative estimate and that, if we consider Metropolitan Boston as a whole, we must count on a rat population of about 2,000,000. Any campaign of extermination, to be effective, she added, would have to deal with all of Metropolitan Boston as a unit.

Miss Fortunati pointed out that a rat eats $2 worth of food a year and does 10 times that amount of damage.

She said that, although the Public Health Department of the city cannot take on the job of rat extermination, it can and will provide advice and inspection of premises without charge to the individual householder.

Miss Fortunati was introduced by Mrs. Walter E. Dewey of the club Public Affairs Committee.

Saltonstall Sees Unity

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts asserted last night "the country is united behind the leadership of our President." "But at the same time," he added in an address prepared for the Road-to-Victory Dinner of the Economic Club, "we in State and local government service must do even more than meet the demands placed upon us by the Federal Government. We must assume the initiative in matters of morale and many local government activities."

Edward Rowe Snow

Once Summer Home of John Hancock

This long-neglected eight-room brick house at 49 Siren Street, Point Shirley, Winthrop, Mass., has recently been "discovered" and identified as the summer home of John Hancock. In the foreground are John C. Brown (left), Hyde Park, N. Y., colonial architectural authority, and Channing Howard of Winthrop, who inspected the house.

Winthrop Agog as Hancock Home Found

Discovery of the only remaining home of the first signer of the Declaration of Independence — John Hancock—has the residents of the town of Winthrop all agog.

The house, a long-neglected, eight-room, brick structure at 49 Siren Street, in the Point Shirley section of Winthrop, may become an architectural memorial to John Hancock if interested historians have their way. It was originally a summer home. The winter home of the Hancocks in Boston was demolished about the year 1863.

Following an inspection of the house by John Chateau Brown of Hyde Park, N. Y., Colonial architectural authority, and Channing Howard, Winthrop historian, the bricks of the old home were pronounced "made in the U. S. A.," though at first thought to have been brought here from England. Old "H & L" hinges were found intact in rooms of the upper floor of the house, however, as was the panel work. But on the first floor, changes have been made that "modernized" the old style fittings and equipment.

But the "discovery" of the historical interest of the old house focused wide attention on Point Shirley. Edward Rowe Snow, Winthrop teacher and historian, said today that Point Shirley is rich in historic heritage. The area was first a fishing village—long before the days of the Revolution—and later a refuge for some of the Acadians who were quartered in the "great fishing warehouses," he said.

Focused Attention

It was at Point Shirley that the poet Longfellow is believed to have received the inspiration for his famous "Evangeline," declared Mr. Snow. The area became the scene of a salt works where quantities of salt were reclaimed from the sea, and later a copper works operated by sons and grandsons of Paul Revere who made their home in the old Hancock house. Finally Point Shirley became a summer home colony.

The old house was originally the property of Thomas Hancock, Mr. Snow declared, eventually coming into possession of his nephew, John Hancock. Mr. Snow points out that a letter is still in existence that was written by a Dorothy Hancock and addressed to Point Shirley "by way of Apple Island." Evidently Bostonians of that day considered the waterway between Bird Island Passage and Apple Island quicker and more direct than the long trip by land, declared Mr. Snow.

Salt Works Set Up

Samuel Sturgis, salt expert, at one time lived in the Hancock house, and had charge of operations at the salt works. Believing the ruined fishery buildings and warehouses of Point Shirley could be utilized to good advantage for a salt works, he purchased one-and-a-half "rights" in Point Shirley for $1,200 in March of 1803. Three years later he bought from Nathaniel Parker 70 acres of land there for $5,000.

Many tons of salt were reclaimed from the sea and sold by Mr. Sturgis in the years just after these dates. He had large circular vats from which he took the salt to sell at the rate of about $3 a barrel for the coarse variety. There was a large reservoir on the beach which filled with water at every tide. The water from the reservoir was forced through some logs by a windmill for a distance of a few rods to the vats, where it was to evaporate.

Later, when salt was obtainable more expeditiously in other ways, the salt works were abandoned, and the sons and grandsons of Paul Revere set up a copper works.

Charles Russell Sturgis who moved to Winthrop in 1812 made a sketch of houses on what is now Siren St., Point Shirley, and which is now in the vaults of the Winthrop Public Library, a treasured memento of the early history of that town.

Worcester Concert On; B.S.O. to Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 22—Despite the lack of Pullman cars—an unexpected handicap to music—Worcester is going to have a spring symphony concert after all.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will pinch hit for the Philadelphia Orchestra and, incidentally, gain thereby the second concert for its pension fund which it seemed due to miss this year.

So the cancellation of tomorrow night's concert here by the Philadelphia Orchestra, due to military requisitioning of the Pullmans needed to get the players back to Philadelphia the same night, hasn't worked out so badly after all.

Engagement of the Boston Symphony to fill in for the Philadelphians was announced late last night after a day of scurrying negotiations by Arthur J. Dann, President of the Worcester Civic Music Association.

The date of the concert, however, had to be moved along from next Thursday to next Tuesday night. The Boston orchestra could not come Thursday.

It would have gone roughly with music lovers of this town had not Boston done it a neighborly turn, for the full 3,561 seats of the big Worcester Memorial Auditorium had been sold out for the concert since March a year ago.

Those 3,561 seats on the other hand will do a kindly little service in return to the Boston players. Normally, they give a concert for the benefit of their pension fund twice a year. These come in the winter and the spring. But last winter's concert was omitted. The spring concert comes next Sunday.

It looked as though the pension fund was going to have the benefit of but one concert this year. Now, suddenly the Worcester concert turns up to replace the lost winter one. This will give the Boston orchestra two pension fund concerts in three days.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule
Connecticut

Bridgeport—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., WNAB, 1430kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 23

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—United Nations Speak (Spanish).

WBOS, 11.87 (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—War Commentary. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—In Australia This Week. (Pacific War Time). VLGJ, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—In Australia this Week. (Pacific War Time). VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Third Act of "Aida." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Flower Arrangement Group Formed by Bay State Women

In order that more than just the members of garden clubs may know about flower arrangement, a group has been formed under the name of the Associated Flower Arrangers of Massachusetts, to whose weekly meetings all women are invited.

Meetings are to be held at Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Friday afternoons at 2 o'clock, beginning May 8, and each meeting will give an opportunity to judge the worth of flower arrangements, to study color and to become familiar with other subjects connected with elementary and advanced flower arrangement.

At the first meeting Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, who is the director of the new organization, will talk on "The Mechanics of Good Design in Flower Arrangement," demonstrating her talk by making arrangements in red, white, and blue.

A small admission charge is being made, in order to meet what expenses there may be, but members of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society will be admitted free on presentation of their membership cards.

Mrs. Teele is herself holding a free exhibition of dried arrangements on May 1 from 11 to 1 and 2 to 4 o'clock, at her workshop, 100 Walnut Place, Brookline, to which the public is invited.

The committee in charge of the meetings includes Miss Margaret Doody, Treasurer; Mrs. Daniel Paine, Registration; Mrs. Norman H. Mitchell, Assisting on Registration; Miss Daisy Lane, Containers; Mrs. Walter S. Adams, Mrs. Alfred W. Hoitt, Mrs. Alfred A. Mann, Mrs. William A. Rolfe, and Mrs. Warren D. Trask.

Mothercraft Club Plans Victory Day

The National Mothercraft Club, of which Mrs. May Bliss Dickinson Kimball is founder and President, will hold a Mothercraft for Victory Day at Amherst, on Tuesday, June 23.

Special guests who have been invited for the occasion included Colonel Natalie Hays Hammond of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense Corps, and Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole Reynolds of Paducah, Kentucky, Past President of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

An important feature of the day will be the awarding of prizes in the Mothercraft essay contest which is being held by the club. Mrs. Cady R. Elder of Amherst, Vice-President, is chairman of the contest, and the judges will be Mrs. Joseph S. Leach of Walpole, Mrs. Charles E. Bennett of Amherst, and Mrs. George T. Hart, Jr., of West Lynn.

Quincy Women End Club Season Soon

The final meeting of the year for the Quincy Women's Club will be held next Tuesday, April 28, at the clubhouse, opening with the annual spring luncheon at 12 o'clock, which is being arranged by Mrs. Carlton Easton, Hospitality Chairman.

This year, instead of the usual method of reading annual reports, mimeographed copies of the reports will be distributed. Mrs. Charles P. Heinemann will preside at the business meeting.

The program, in charge of Mrs. John L. Mahoney, includes an illustrated talk by Miss Caroline Hood, niece of the late Raymond Hood, one of the architects of Rockefeller Center, on "Behind the Scenes at Rockefeller Center."

Women to Hear Talk on Mexico

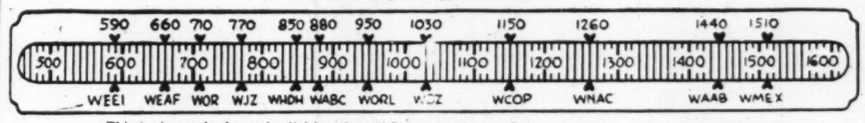
The Boston Colony National Society of New England Women will meet at 2 p. m. Wednesday, April 29, at the College Club, Boston, and listen to a talk on Mexico by Miss Mary Hallaren of Lowell.

Miss Hallaren teaches in the Lexington High School and for a number of years has spent her summers traveling about, vagabond style. She is learning to fly, and expects to continue her travels to the Far East after the war.

A business session will be presided over by Mrs. Harold Dean Baker of Attleboro, and tea will be served under the supervision of Mrs. Harry W. Thaxter of Brookline.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

Today's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 David Harum; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"Two Men and a Girl"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
3:45 "United We Stand"	'15 Min. From Broadway'	'Right to Happiness'	Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:00 Arbor Day Program	Arthur Tracy, songs	'Backstage Wife'; sk.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
4:15 Navy Relief Prgm.	Studio speaker	'Stella Dallas'; serial	Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 Quartet	Studio speaker	'Lorenzo Jones'; drama	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Melody Interlude; News	'Young Widder Brown'	Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Musical Camera	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	'When a Girl Marries'	Music; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	'Portia Faces Life'	Dramatic Serial	Dance Matinee
5:30 Ray Block's Orch.	Superman; sketch	'Musical Roundup'	Jack Armstrong; stories	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Musical Headliners	'Musical Roundup'	'Captain Midnight'	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier; talk
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	'Johnson Family'; news	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "That Brewster Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch	'The Lone Ranger'; sk.	Strauss Waltzes
7:45	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	'The Lone Ranger'; sk.	Strauss Waltzes
8:00 "Powerhouse"; R.	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	'Adventures of the Thin	Sizing Up the News'	Phil Regan, Songs
8:15 Scott's Or. songs	Kelly m. c.	Man'; dramatic sketch	Baritone and organ	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Listeners' Theater: Yale	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45 Herholdt; E. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	House"	Dramatic series	Drama Show
9:00 Shirley Temple in	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, news	Pages From the Classical
9:15 "Junior Miss"	of Lower Basin Street	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings
9:30 Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	'Mr. District Attorney';	Alfredo Gonzales' Orch.	Classical Album
9:45 comedy; music	Walt. F. Downey; 'Sugar'	dramatic sketch; orch.	"Miss Meade's Children"	George Harris's Orch.
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Three Thirds of a Na-	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in	tion"; Drama; Music	Musical Knowledge	Pancho's Orchestra	Local sports
10:30 Music: Mignon	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of	Griff Williams' Orchestra	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	L. A. Brewer, Defense	Musical Knowledge	Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	'Music You Want';	Local news; Songs	Dance orchestra	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	'Music You Want';	Author's Playhouse;	'Tune Up America!' Dave	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	'Music You Want'	dramatizations	Rose's Orchestra; guest	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	'Musical Clock'	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News comment	'Musical Clock'	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	'Fiesta'	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summary	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	World News Roundup	News Service	'Eight Bells'; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	'Post Exchange'
8:30 Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	'Musical Roundup'	Morning Varieties	'Post Exchange'
8:45 program; News	Toast; popular music	'Musical Roundup'	Morning Varieties	Cowboy Songs
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recorded music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food news	'The Merry-Go-Round'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Talk; Singing Strings	'The Merry-Go-Round'	'Morning Pickup'; orch.
9:45 "Thus We Live"	Shopping News	'Musical Roundup'	Government reports	'Morning Pickup'; orch.
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	"Musical Millwheel"	'Bess Johnson'	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker
10:15 American Stories	News; Music	'Bachelor's Children'	Choir Loft	'Handy Andy'
10:30 "Stepmother"; sk.	Musical program	'Help Mate'; drama	Melody Strings	'Shopping With You'
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	'Chaplain Jim—U. S. A.'	'Mary Marlin'; sketch	Voice of the Poultryman	'Shopping With You'
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband"; sk.	'The Bartons'; sketch	Ruth Moss Interviews	Cowboy songs
11:15 News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	'Vic and Sade'; sketch	Australian News	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"	'Road of Life'; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	Talk; M. Levant, violin
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	'David Harum'; sketch	Colonial Network Orch.	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	Gene and Glenn	Boake Carter, News	'Rhythm Revue'
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Eleanor Early, Talk	Defense; Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	'Musical Roundup'	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington News	'Musical Roundup'	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, Talk	News Service	John B. Hughes, News	'Musical Mailbox'
1:15 Serial drama	Edward McHugh, hymns	'Musical Roundup'	'Canadian War Front'	'Musical Mailbox'
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	N. E. Agricultural News	Marjorie Mills, house-	Harry Arnold's Orch.	'Words and Music'
1:45 "Road of Life"	News Service	hold talk	Salute to South America	Sterling Young's Orch.
2:00 Dramatic sketch	A. E. F.: From Northern	'Light of the World'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Victory program
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Ireland; Music	'Grimm's Daughter'; sk.	"Be Kind to Animals"	Victory program
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	Sports Commentg.	Ruth Gevalt, songs
2:45 "The Goldbergs"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	'Against the Storm'; sk.	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Prescott Presents"	'Ma Perkins'; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
3:30 News; Snapshots	Two Men and a Girl	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
3:45 Jobs for Victory	'15 Minutes from B'dway'	"Right to Happiness"	Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:00 Jerry Wayne, songs	Club Matinee; variety	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
4:15 Studio Speaker	Club Matinee; variety	'Stella Dallas'; sketch	Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
4:30 Mary I. Barber	Club Matinee; variety	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee
4:45 Press News	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Dodgers baseball game	Dance Matinee
5:00 Musical Camera	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Music; Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15 Musical Camera	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:30 Songs; News	Transcribed music	"Musical Roundup"	'Jack Armstrong'; sk.	The Drama Shop
5:45 Scattergood Baines	Musical Headliners	"Musical Roundup"	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; "Sing Time"	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Dance orchestra
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, News	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Theme Songs"
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"Tin Types"; Joe Rines'	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Jerome Kern's Melodies
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Or.; quart't; W. Scanlon	Brice; guests; orchestra	fonietta	Jerome Kern's Melodies
8:30 People's Platform:	'Sur Les Boulevards'; or.	The Aldrich Family:	"For Your Information"	Peggy Munroe, songs
8:45 Din'r Forum; News	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	Dance orchestra	Negro Spirituals
9:00 Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15 teur program	"What Economic Sac-	Mary Martin; Jerry	News Service	Classical Album
9:30 "Big Town"	rifice Must We Make for	Lester; Music Maids;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Classical Album
9:45 "Big Town"	a Lasting Peace?"	guests; orchestra	"Miss Meade's Children"	
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Daniel J. Tobin: Talk	Rudy Vallee Show: John	John Gunther, News	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line"; de-	Report to Nation on War	Barrymore; guests	Mass. Conference of	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 fense program	Bonds; Speakers	Network program	Christians and Jews	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Network program	Dance orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance orchestra	Dramatic sketch
11:15 Weather; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Dramatic sketch
11:30 Master Works of	Music You Want	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Hon. Francis Sayre and	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	Music You Want	Bob Armstrong's Orch.	Lord Beaverbrook; rec.	Day's End; News

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In an all-wool suit dress—as a dress now, and as a suit during the warm days to come.

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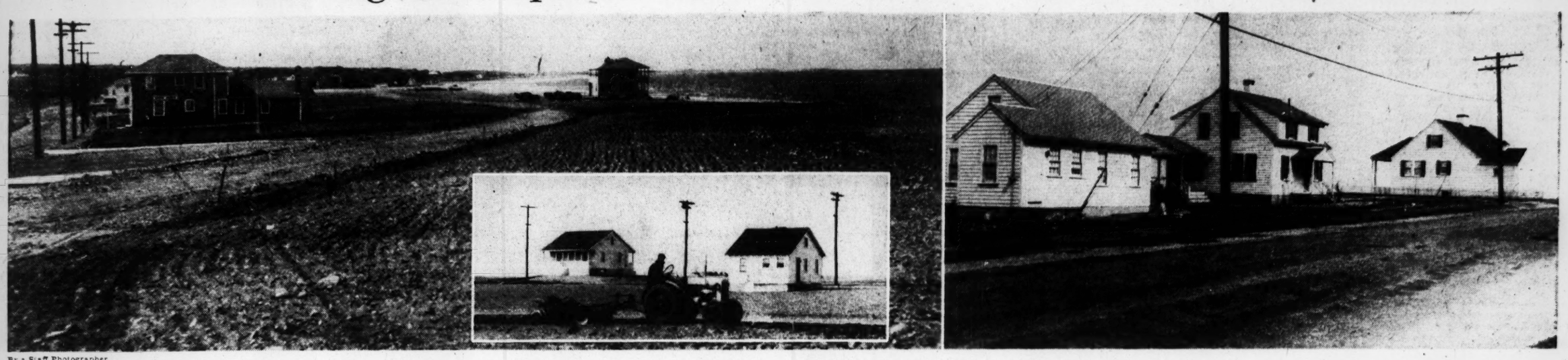
ORIGINATED 1858 BOSTON OUR ONLY STORE

New and Promising Development Rises on Ashes of Marshfield Ocean Bluffs Fire



By a Staff Photographer

Broad Expanses of Loam and Newly-Laid Streets With Here and There a New House Mark the Desolation of a Year Ago

Transformed during the past year from an area of stark, smoke-blackened chimneys, following the devastating fire of April 21, 1941, which swept away more than 500 buildings on the Ocean Bluffs section of Marshfield, Mass., the view at the left today shows the ocean side of the boulevard, with unsightly cellar holes filled and debris entirely removed. At right are some of new homes along Ocean Street, and, in inset, a busy tractor with harrow which is rapidly smoothing the area—ready for a new and finer summer cottage site.

New N. H. State Authority Proposed for Franconia Area

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 22 — The Franconia Notch area of New Hampshire would come under the jurisdiction of a new State division of recreation, according to a study made by the State Planning and Development Commission.

At the present time a number of different agencies and organizations are interested in the affairs of the area. The Flume Reservation, for instance, is now owned and operated by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. The Cannon Mountain Aerial Passenger Tramway is owned by the State and is operated by the Aerial Tramway Commission.

In 1947 the Flume Reservation will be turned over to the State. And at about that time the Tramway is expected to have paid off its outstanding indebtedness. The study calls for the co-ordination of these units and the grouping of all such activities under a recreation division of the State Forestry and Recreation Commission. It is also suggested that the Echo Lake tearoom be eventually abandoned or incorporated in the Aerial Tramway development.

Milk Routes

Savings of from 20 to 50 per cent in tires and gasoline used in transporting milk from dairy farms to processing stations are possible on the basis of various studies that have been made of the New Hampshire situation. These savings, it is pointed out, could be brought about by eliminating duplicating routes and services and the hauling of partial loads.

A committee of farmers, agricultural leaders, and State officials has been named to study the surveys. It is expected that a truck reorganization program will be tried out in a test area before any State-wide plan is advanced.

From the operations of a plan in the test area the committee would be in favorable position to recommend it for State-wide use.

Patriotic Farmers

New Hampshire farmers are adapting their affairs to wartime. They are taking part in the Food for Freedom drive and other campaigns aimed at building up farm production. They are putting farm machinery in shape to do more than its regular share of farm work. The farmers are planning to use many school boys this summer with older persons being used in defense industries.

In some communities the farmers have made plans to exchange labor and machinery between each other so that they may get the maximum work done with a minimum of outside assistance.

The bankers of the State are holding regional meetings with agricultural leaders in an endeavor to work out financing arrangements for increased production demands.

Reports from various parts of the State indicate that the farmers have taken the fuel wood problem in all seriousness. Many have harvested wood not only for their own use but for sale, as well. The public is constantly being reminded that more must use wood next winter than in recent years.

C. I. O. Move

While the Congress of Industrial Organizations has been successful, during the last few months, in gaining the authority to represent employees in a large number of New Hampshire industries, the farmers of the State have made it plain that they are not interested in the C. I. O.—that they will handle their own battles.

The New Hampshire agricultural leaders term John L. Lewis the "disgruntled giant of organized labor," and they charge that he is seeking to build "through strong-arm methods and racketeering practices an organization for farmers in which the farmers themselves are voiceless."

The Granite State farm leaders declare that the farmers "must look increasingly to intelligent farmer-owned and farmer-controlled organized effort to chart the course in the uncertain sea ahead."

State Wages

There is a strong feeling among employees of the State of New Hampshire that they should receive a salary increase or adjustment to take care of the increased cost of living. From all indications, this sentiment may develop into an outright demand that Gov. Robert O. Blood do all in his power to take care of the matter either at this time or when the Legislature meets.

If it is impossible for the majority of the state's 2,300 workers to receive wage increases or adjustments without the approval of the Legislature, the workers would like to hear that the lawmakers will be asked to take this action when they meet.

Department heads are having trouble over the wage situation. Many are losing help to higher paying fields. The employees are organized through the State Employees' Association and this organization has given the matter consideration. There has been reluctance to bring the matter out into the open because this is a State election year and the association wishes to keep its activities apart from politics.

Salvage Survey

Between 30 and 40 men and women from the Office of Price Administration are coming to New Hampshire next week to check over the salvage situation in the State. They will make spot checks at the establishments of scrap peddlers, collectors, small and large dealers, and brokers. And during these inspections they will make a record of all scrap materials, including rubber, waste paper, old rags, and metal.

The survey will be an experiment to determine how much scrap there is and where it is located. If the experiment proves to be a success in this area, the plan will be carried out in other parts of the country.

Pay Increases Are Granted By Brookline

Brookline, Massachusetts' largest town, today stands in the ranks of those municipalities which have acceded to employee demands for salary increases.

The Brookline raise of 10 per cent applies to all salaries up to $3,000. However, the increase will not be permitted to boost any pay beyond $3,000. The $184,926 annual cost of the increase is figured in the $5,198,958 voted by the town meeting last night.

The budget totaled $113,188 less than the original budget submitted at the March town meeting at which action on all budget items was postponed for the purpose of seeking greater economies.

Herbert F. Mills, Executive Secretary of the Brookline Taxpayers Association, said the savings obtained equal 75 or 80 cents on the town's tax rate. However, James H. Henderson, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, figures that the 1942 rate will be $24, $1.50 over the 1941 level.

Boos and whistles greeted efforts of Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means and town meeting member, to stop any pay raise action.

He asked "why should we be giving town employees an increase? I know of no job as secure as that of a municipal employee. You hear of high salaries being paid to defense workers, but in depression they were laid off. Town employees have easy working hours, sick leaves, pensions and vacations."

The salary boost vote came after several other increase plans had been beaten down before an overflow crowd. Col. Edward G. Richardson unsuccessfully pushed a plan which would have cost only $110,000. Similarly efforts to increase police and fire department appropriations by $91,000 to give members of these departments a $1 a day increase were defeated.

Marshfield Has New Pattern For Rebuilding Burned Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARSHFIELD, Mass., April 22 —A remarkable transformation has taken place in the Ocean Bluffs section of this town.

A year ago today, there stood nothing but rows of gaunt, smoke-blackened chimneys, grim sentinels which told only too plainly the story of Marshfield's worst fire—a fire which, in four brief hours, swept away 446 houses, 96 garages, 12 stores, two hotels, a casino, the post office, and a beautiful church.

Today, scarcely a reminder of the holocaust remains. Chimneys have been leveled, debris has been removed and buried, roads have been rebuilt, and the extreme irregularity of the terrain has been smoothed off and the whole covered with clay and loam.

Several new homes already have been erected, and there'll be many more, too, when wartime restrictions and priorities are lifted. But, one thing is certain, there'll never be as many in the same area as before.

Breathing Spaces

Congestion will give way to breathing spaces, for, where the 559 structures once crowded hard upon one another on 342 divided and often sub-divided lots, there will be only 181 lots upon which to build in the future. And zoning by-laws, prepared by the State Planning Board, have sharply divided the area, with allowance for business in designated sections.

Here, according to Miss Elisabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the Board, in a report on the Marshfield project to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, is a perfect pattern for the rebuilding of any thickly settled area that might be laid waste by fires or enemy bombings.

Today, tractors with trailing harrows, are busily smoothing over vast stretches where thousands of tons of new soil have been hauled to build up cellar holes and to level down irregular hummocks. Broad streets have been laid, and there are indications of well-planned drainage and water facilities, along with carefully laid-out building plots.

Blot Out Reminders

However, the greatest change is apparent to one visiting the office of the Marshfield Selectmen. There, on a large wall map, in heavy black lines, may be seen the hodgepodge of crowded, irregular-shaped tiny lots on which once stood the summer homes of Ocean Bluffs residents. There were a few narrow streets off the main boulevard, and dozens of private back alleys and rights of way.

Today, heavy red lines all but blot out these reminders of a not-too-proud past, showing broad new thoroughfares, but no unsightly narrow alleys or crooked bypaths. These have all been eliminated.

The new house lots, by comparison to the old, are about twice the size, and of regular shape. Gone are the old 20 and 25-foot frontages. A minimum lot today contains 5,000 square feet.

It was not an easy proposition making this drastic change. Many property owners had spent countless happy summers there, and considerable objection developed, largely due to a misunderstanding of the objects to be obtained by the change, and the methods to be pursued in this taking-over and relaying out of the district.

For that is just what the Town of Marshfield did. Under a proposal of the County Commissioners—who well knew that the haphazard method of development and building which had caused the extent of the fire could not be permitted again—the Town, by an amendment to the constitution effected through a special Act of the State Legislature, took over most of the congested area.

Study of Problems

Subcommittees made careful studies of the various problems involved in re-zoning and rebuilding the devastated areas. Every effort was made to be fair and reasonable to individual owners, as long as the best interests of the Town were not violated.

Gradually, opposition to the plan softened following hearings before the State Legislature and several meetings with the affected property owners at the Town Hall.

While it is realized that, under present conditions of priorities and uncertainties, rebuilding may be slow, residents now feel that the Town has set a course for the future which will be more truly appraised a few years from now, and that the appraisal will be satisfactory.

However, Ocean Bluffs is not wholly a barren area today. Considerable building had taken place before priorities clamped down. Furthermore, there was some delay due to the moderate restrictions placed on the resale of the newly expanded lots. Yet, it is believed that within a few years the total assessment in the burned-over area will far exceed that which existed before.

Marshfield, in spite of its $800,000 loss in assessable property as a consequence of the fire of April 1, 1941, is looking forward confidently in 1942 to what may yet become one of its greatest assets. And, certain it is, Marshfield has shown in a practical way what any community, hard hit by disaster of any sort, can do to rise out of the ashes of the past and force ahead to new goals.

Step Is Taken For Chaplains' Corps for N. E.

First steps toward formation of a Civilian Defense Chaplains' Corps in New England were taken today by Joseph M. Loughlin, United States Regional Director.

In a message to chiefs of the six New England State Defense Councils, Mr. Loughlin suggested that clergy of all denominations be invited to attach themselves to the Protection Division of their local defense organizations.

The Chaplains would "provide spiritual aid and comfort during a bombing raid," Mr. Loughlin explained, detailing the purpose of the move.

The Director disclosed that his office is at present preparing a training guide for members of the Chaplains Corps.

Clergy who volunteer for the new organization would not be required to have any special training, but "it is urged that they enroll" in first aid, gas defense, and fire defense classes, Mr. Loughlin said.

Insignia for the Christian Chaplains will be a Latin cross, in red, imposed upon the circle and triangle design which is basic civilian defense insignia, he disclosed.

Insignia for Jewish Chaplains will be a six-pointed star, centered above the Tables of the Law, in silhouette, in red, also imposed on the circle and triangle design, he said.

These insignia shall be available to all "reguarly established and ordained Ministers of the Gospel and Rabbis," Mr. Loughlin explained. They may be used to distinguish automobiles in use during blackouts or air raids.

Women Wanted In Fire Corps

A new drive to enlist women throughout the State to handle fire fighting equipment in event of an enemy raid, thereby releasing men in the fire-fighting forces for the operation of heavier apparatus, was launched yesterday by the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps.

Stating that women trained as wardens and auxiliary fire fighters are urgently needed, defense officials announced that the course will open within a few weeks at the Corps Headquarters, 238 Beacon Street, Back Bay, Boston.

Both day and evening sessions will be held, the day training period lasting three weeks, five days a week, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., while the evening courses will last seven weeks, three hours a week, from 7 p. m. to 10 p. m.

Registration is now open for both sessions at the Corps Headquarters, daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., except Sundays.

Farley Warns of Reprisals; Urges Frequent Blackouts

Massachusetts communities are urged to begin holding "blackout after blackout" in preparation for enemy reprisal bombings which J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the State Safety Committee, now considers an imminent probability.

Arriving in Boston late yesterday after a southern vacation, Mr. Farley said raids had become "more probable" than ever before for these four reasons:

1. Flying weather over the Atlantic coast has improved.
2. Germany may acquire or directly control movement of the French fleet.
3. Germany has been "paying increasing attention" to long-range bombers.
4. Both Germany and Japan have "reprisal" motives for bombing of America.

The Executive Director disclosed that the Bay State will have 316,000 ARP workers completely trained and ready for work by the end of May.

Simultaneously, Norman MacDonald, aide to Mr. Farley, said the next test blackout of Greater Boston might be a "complete surprise."

Neither man would publicly discuss the possibility of a State-wide blackout, either as a surprise or as a previously announced test.

Observers noted, however, that the State of Rhode Island is planning a surprise test early in May, and recalled that the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense has long been working toward the goal of joint, interstate blackouts.

Plans for a surprise test in region 7 (Cape Cod) some time between tonight and the first of May are announced today by Aaron Davies, Region 7 Director for the Safety Committee.

The entire area from Provincetown to the Canal will be thrown into darkness without warning, affecting 45,000 persons in 23 cities and towns.

Last night Berkshire county (Region 1) had a similar test, of which only general warning had been given. The area in the western portion of Massachusetts, including 122,500 persons, went dark for 35 minutes, but North Adams had 20 minutes extra when an attendant mistakenly sounded the whistles on the Green 1 (test alert) instead of the Green 3 (test alarm.

Mayo A. Shattuck, of Boston and Hingham, president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, today was named Deputy Director of the Evacuation Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

At the same time, Maj. Gen. John H. Sherburne, head of the Division, appointed John Bernard, Boston broker, as his assistant and placed Andrew B. Sides, formerly with the Nantasket Steamboat Co., in charge of the water-borne transportation bureau of the division.

Test Mobilizing

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 22 (AP) —Col. Francis H. Farnum, Maine's Civilian Defense Director, has warned the State that in future test mobilizations only key men of the organization would be notified by telephone, that all others would receive word by messenger or through the general public alarm.

He said that telephone facilities would have to be increased about eight times their normal operations in order to handle instantly the volume of calls that originate in the first few minutes of test mobilizations.

Yale Engineers Insure Blackout By Remote Control

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 22 (AP)—Two Yale engineers announced they have built a remote control radio device to insure the automatic blackout of anything from a street light to a whole city.

The device is a high-frequency radio receiver kept tuned constantly to a local radio station. During an air raid alarm when the station goes off the air, a switch in the receiver turns off the lights automatically. At the "all clear," the lights automatically go on again.

The university instructors in electrical engineering — Frederick E. Brooks of Austin, Texas, and Herbert L. Krauss of Topeka, Kan. —said a variation of the device, for use without a radio station, required both a high-frequency sender and receiver.

Thus a merchant could throw a switch on the sender at his bedside and the switch in the receiver in his store would extinguish show window lights and neon signs.

BE WARM NEXT WINTER!
BUY NOW! at TODAY'S LOW FUEL PRICES
The D-H LACKAWANNA ANTHRACITE
KEEP YOUR BIN FILLED
For efficient, even-burning fuel, phone
MASSACHUSETTS WHARF COAL COMPANY

Cox Reads Formal Statement

HARTFORD, Conn., April 22 (AP) —Highway Commissioner William J. Cox, defending himself against charges of "misconduct, material neglect of duty or incompetence," asserted he had taken over a badly organized department in 1938 and had so increased its efficiency as to save $1,000,000 annually in Connecticut's road program.

"It is the ability of a man to sparkplug his organization into changes like these that determine his worth as a highway commissioner," Mr. Cox declared in a formal statement replying to the complaint upon which Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti seeks his removal from his $10,000-a-year job.

Mr. Cox, reading his statement from the witness stand at a removal hearing before State Referee George E. Hinman, retired Supreme Court justice serving as Gov. Robert A. Hurley's deputy, pointed out that the Attorney General had "found fault" with only seven contracts awarded since he took office in May, 1938. During his administration, he said, 750 contracts totaling nearly $43,000,000 were awarded in all.

'Toughie' Illustrates Type of Juvenile Gangsterism

Juvenile Delinquency
Third of Six Articles

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Toughie" was on the loose again. Word flashed to the police, "Pick up 'Toughie.' Said to be carrying a knife, possibly a gun."

He was hiding out somewhere in the North End—on roof tops they learned later. He had organized a gang, and his racket was shoplifting.

Using the Japanese method of infiltration, "Toughie" and his gang would disperse themselves in one of the crowded bargain basements of a downtown store, taking up stations at certain counters.

Upon the given signal from "Toughie," each member of the gang would grab his loot and "scram" for a different exit. Amid the confusion, they managed to elude detectives time after time.

Had Been Committed

"Toughie" was 14. He had been committed to the Lyman School for Boys in Westborough for previous offenses, but escaped. Police finally cornered him and brought him before Judge John F. Perkins of the Boston Juvenile Court where he was recommitted to the State institution.

The story of "Toughie" illustrates the type of juvenile gangsterism which bursts into flame when the sparks of war soar from the field of battle and set fires thousands of miles away, in the heart of the home front unless the community is prepared to extinguish these fires as promptly as they would smother incendiary bombs.

Not that there is no problem of juvenile delinquency in peacetimes. There is, but the disturbance of war conditions tends to aggrevate it.

In England, at the end of its first year of war, juvenile delinquency jumped 41 per cent in the age-group under 14. In the group between 14 and 17, it rose 22 per cent.

Rising Tide

In Boston it is up now, since Pearl Harbor. Judge Perkins sees the rising tide from his bench in the courtroom. Judge Frankland W. L. Miles of the Roxbury Juvenile Court has watched the docket swell from 231 boys on probation in January to 258 now in April.

Last year—1941—there were 219 boys on probation in his court on Jan. 1; 235 at the end of March.

It's like this, as Judge Perkins sees it. There's always a certain group, he points out, that is held in check by the narrowest margin. They're just on the boundary line.

When the earthquake of war sends its tremors over the world, there's pressure on that line. The group just over the border breaks out, and you have a new wave of lawlessness and violence.

Subway Gang

There was the gang of subway raiders—boys of 14 and 15. Their system was to have one member engage the subway stand attendant in conversation. Then, as the train roared into the station, the other boys would grab a handful of candy from the counter and dash into the train just as the doors closed.

These are not boys who are mentally deficient. Most of them are of average intelligence. Many are bright. They stand at the top of their class in school, some of them—when they try.

There's one particular youngster that both Judge Perkins and Judge Miles know well. He's the ringleader of a gang of boys recently brought into court for shoplifting They were apprehended in the act of stealing flashlights, razor blades and other small articles from a local store.

Mothers Warned

Both judges are hopeful that these boys can be straightened out without the necessity of commitment to the Lyman School. Again and again they warn the mothers—"Keep your boy in at night. He has no business to be out on the street. He's too young. Keep him in. Keep him in!"

Always to the youngster, they say, "It's up to you, fellow. You're the one to decide. I'm not the one who sends you to the school or lets you go free. It's you, yourself. You're the one. Now, you play the game square, and we'll be friends. How about it?"

Recently the majority of offenses have been for larceny, breaking and entering. Edward J. O'Mara, Chief Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court, whose fine work with the boys is well known in this district, says that while, for the moment, the number of car thefts are low, they are on guard for the summer season when outside parking is high and temptation to make off with these cars mounts correspondingly.

"Feel Out of It"

Thomas M. Gemelli, Probation Officer of the Juvenile Court in Roxbury, discloses that his greatest problem is with the 15- to 16-year-old boy. These are youngsters too young to join the Army or the Navy, whose older brothers have gone into the service. They're restless; they feel out of it. They want action, and they get it—the wrong way.

Judge Miles and Judge Perkins are genuinely interested in the boys who come before them. They both could easily better themselves financially by accepting other judgeships or giving up their court work for law practice. Both are where they are because they want to be.

Both have established special boys' organizations to help correct the problem of delinquency. The Citizenship Training Department of the Boston Juvenile Court is Judge Perkins' method.

4 to 6 p. m.

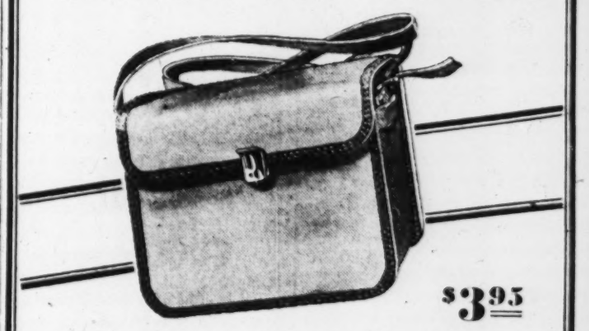
It applies to boys between 12 and 17 who are placed on probation. It requires their attendance five days a week from 4 to 6 p.m., for eight weeks. Each boy is studied individually. There are games, exercises, classroom discussions and informal talks.

Hoped for result is development of a healthy attitude toward the law, the family, and the institutions under which the boy must live.

Judge Miles' project is the Big Brother Movement. Its object is to find a Big Brother in the community for each boy on probation, someone who will take a real interest in him and promote his welfare—a churchman, perhaps, or a lawyer, or a business man.

Tying in also, are settlement houses and church groups, Y.M.C.A.'s and like organizations. Recently an appeal has gone out from The Boys' Camp, Inc., for contributions to send boys such as these to summer camps— to get them off street corners, and eliminate the danger of "Dead End Kids."

CIVILIAN SERVICE BAG



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Many useful items for men in the service

London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON

New Epic of Australia: Allies Weld Mighty Army

Continued from Page 1

from Americans. Even in appearance the two forces are blending rapidly into one as American pilots discover the merit for Northern Australian climes of the Australian summer uniform. American pilots are discarding long trousers for shorts and donning—whenever procurable—fleece-lined black Australian flying boots.

You meet these young American pilots everywhere, some already veterans of many battles from the Philippines and Java to Rabaul and New Guinea. Many others are from units newly arrived or in final training listening intently to the conversation of the veterans and wondering how their first action will feel. Many are keen for it. While most of them are preoccupied with immediate technical problems of plane operations and performance, some few are worried over whether they will match up in actual combat with the exploits of the veterans.

These young pilots hold the center of the stage and symbolize the fact that what was only a trickle of Americans a month ago now is swelling into an army which touches every part of Australia and has transformed a hopeless military situation into something tremendously potential.

They are grand boys, these young American pilots. They don't look like great heroes nor do they behave with any bravado. They are like nice high-school or early college boys who have found something absorbing and important to do.

Charm and Modesty Remain

The carelessness and purposelessness of youthful civilian life has vanished from their behavior without removing the charm of congeniality and modesty. A pleasant traveling companion on one flight talked quietly of many things but not himself. Only when he was sleeping did his companion whisper the fact that he was A. T. House, the pilot who, when his own ammunition was exhausted, dived his plane into a Japanese "Zero" to save his squadron leader. After that exploit, Pilot House, while on leave, was hit by a taxi and received a minor injury which entitled him to several weeks more leave. When he traveled with me he was flying northwards on his own demand to rejoin his squadron long before anyone would have ordered him back.

It is stuff like this which lay behind the smile on Gen. George H. Brett's face when we met at advanced headquarters after he made the rounds of his command. General Brett wasn't promising anything like an offensive tomorrow or denying the possibility that the Japanese still might invade Australia, but I never have seen a commanding officer more pleased over what he had seen.

But there is more to this expanding American Army than pilots. Everywhere also there are the green-overalled boys with the long-visored caps who service and repair the planes. Behind them in the midst of desert dust, jungle insects, and strange animals are the engineers, white and black, who hew these modern services of war from landscapes many of which never have known a white man's foot before. There are also the boys who have dragged artillery and machine guns, often by hand, over untracked wilds to protect these supply lines of the front.

For these engineers and the antiaircraft artillery there is no romance and, as yet, no chance for glory, promotions, or decorations. They are working without benefit of publicity, one group toiling as laborers in our easy-going modern civilization which has almost forgotten how to toil, the other group mostly waiting endlessly in that long wait of war which demands ceaseless vigil in the midst of unbelievable boredom. Without these supports, the bombers and pursuit squadrons could never have dealt those blows at Rabaul, Lae, Salamaua, or Koepang,, necessary Japanese bases in any attack on Australia, which already have held the enemy at bay. Without them the counter blow never could be struck which someday will lift the black threat of invasion off these peaceful shores of Australia. Laurels should go also to these who toil in obscurity that the air-borne courage of young pilots may accomplish America's intention to rid the world of totalitarianism.

Pettiness Disappears

As often in war, one returns from the front encouraged and with renewed faith engendered by the heroism, self-sacrifice, and confidence of those who really are carrying the burden. The petty bickerings, jealousies, and politics which invariably tarnish any safe-behind-the-lines atmosphere are distilled from the lives of those actually facing the enemy. Nowhere does one find such implicit confidence in the victorious outcome of the war as among those who actually are fighting it. It is a plain unvarnished fact that they are confident, they know they are better than the enemy, and they know that whenever enough equipment seeps through the bottle necks of supply lines they will attain a superiority sufficient to overwhelm the enemy. With this goes a highly significant realism about many things.

They are thinking hard during long hours in the air, thinking about what caused this war and what keeps them from having all the planes and all the parts and all the help which their courage and devotion abundantly deserves. They have no sympathy toward those whose blunders allowed the enemy to become strong while democracy's defenses lagged and they are bitter toward any individual or interest back home today who allows his selfish interests to retard production.

A new patriotism and a new sense of America's essential role in the world is being forged in the thoughts of these boys. They are acquiring a new intolerance toward selfishness. They know that if there had been greater vision during the years of peace they would not be called on today to face what they are facing. They know that had there been greater unselfishness there would be three planes today where there is only one. It is trite to say it, but when you watch these boys climb into their planes for a war mission, you realize as never before how richly they deserve full support from those living in security back home and you feel swept, too, by an intolerance for those whose selfishness denies them a single extra spark plug or bullet or plane. It makes you want to be a poet so you can make their bright courage a living, vital, ever-present thing to everyone behind the lines.

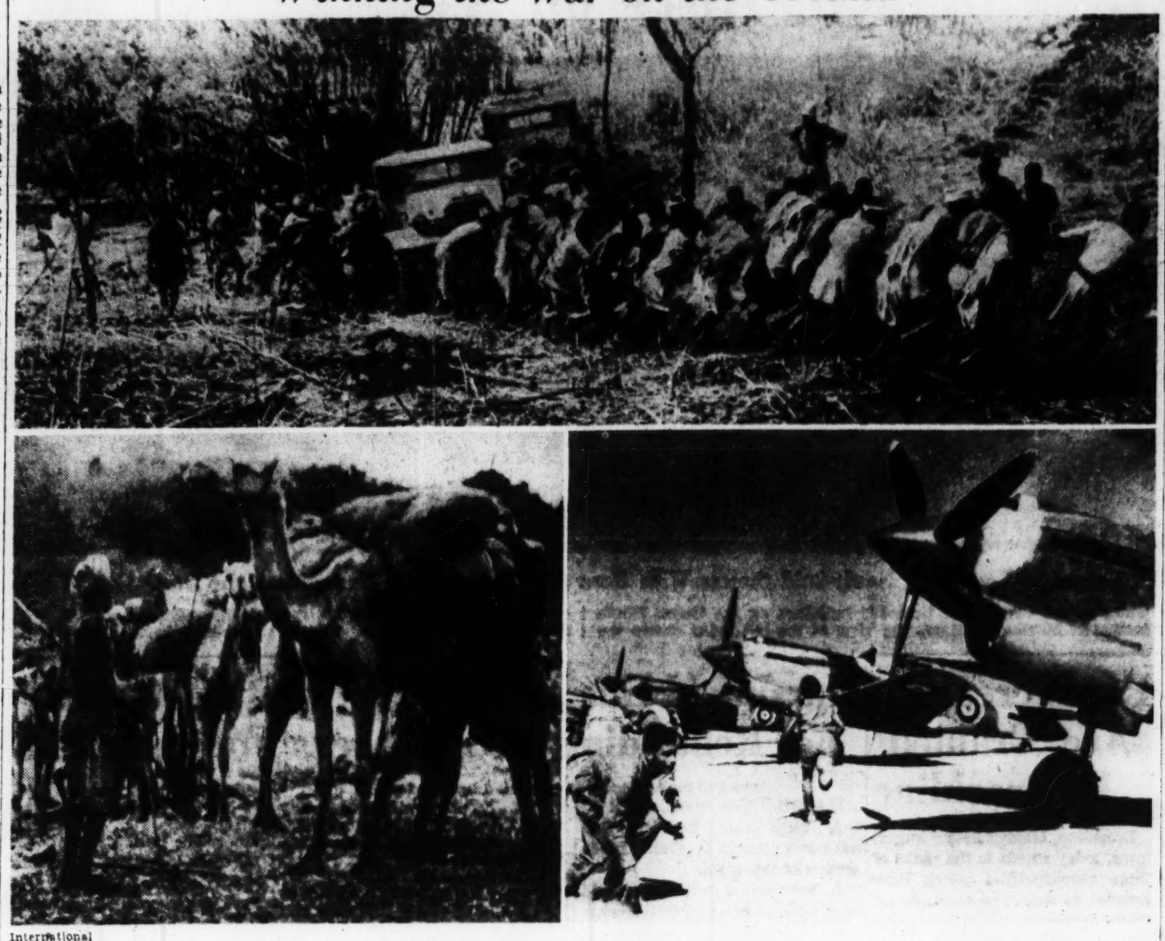
Because this American Army is new, and therefore news, one may occasionally forget that the Australians are fighting here, too, and fighting magnificently.

Port Moresby the Key

It is the Australians who have been holding Port Moresby, southern New Guinea port, against heavy odds while American air support is getting underway and communiqués which mention Allied forces in air attacks cover Australian pilots as well as American. A heavy burden still rests on the Australian forces because this new American Army is only begining to reach the front lines. What one senses while traveling over Australia is a rhythmic wave of motion sweeping northwards but a motion only the first fringes of which are now meeting the enemy, with the full force still far behind.

As for the military situation, my trip to the front serves to emphasize the high importance to this theater of war of Port Moresby on New Guinea. It lies between the enemy's two possible lines of southward advance and is in a position to flank any such movement. While Port Moresby holds, the Japanese scarcely dare to move against New Caledonia or either the eastern or western Australian coasts. Further, if the Japanese are driven from Northern New Guinea, their positions at Rabaul and Koepang will become highly precarious. New Guinea seems to be the key to this situation and it is a fair statement that the Allied position is improving daily due to a combination of the tenacity of the Australians who have been holding the ground front and the new American air force which is beginning to give them powerful support.

Winning the War on the Ground



International

All Playing Vital Part in Ferry Program

Upper: Pulling trucks up the 3,000-foot Metakal Escarpment to reach the central Abyssinian Plateau. Lower left: A camel train loaded with food and machine-gun ammunition for Patriot forces. Lower right: Libya—When the British made their last drive across the desert, American-built Tomahawks, like the ones shown here, gave a good account of their fighting ability in pushing the enemy back. The alert has been sounded and ground crews rush toward the planes to warm them up.

African Natives and Camels Keep Big Bombers Moving

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Thousands of African natives and heavily-laden camels are playing a vital part in keeping American long-range bombers moving to distant fighting fronts, according to the report of an army flier of the air force ferry command.

Maj. Geoffrey Bonnell said the natives and camels had made it possible to convert a string of small British air fields into a route across jungle and desert which the big bombers could use in shuttling to the Middle East and Southwest Pacific.

"Four months with the ferry command in Africa and the Middle East shows you much of this war has to be won on the ground before it can be won in the air," Major Bonnell said in the Army Air Forces news letter.

"The ground is being won," he continued. "Airdromes are building up, supplies are coming in, and communications are much improved since we set up the first ferry command base in the Middle East last winter. . . .

British Stations

"There were service stations across Africa when we started, but they were British stations used only for ferrying single engine ships. The British shuttled the fighters on short hops in squadrons. The bulk of their bombers had to be based on the Isles to carry the war to Germany, so the British weren't ferrying big planes, and had no need for large airdromes.

"We could use the British stations for forced landings, but to push the big four-motored jobs you need airdromes with plenty of length to the runways. You need room to get heavily loaded ships off the ground, and with all that weight they will run a long distance after alighting. We use the brakes as little as possible to save the linings.

"Existing runways had to be made longer and their formations strengthened. New runways and new foundations had to be built. For this work natives are used. I have seen hundreds of half-naked African natives carrying crushed foundation stone in buckets balanced on their heads.

Concrete Platforms

"Desert sand has a habit of seeping into your engines while your ship is being warmed up, so concrete platforms had to be built. We use the engines as little as possible on the ground. . . .

"Planning ahead for fuel is one of our biggest tasks, and the oil companies engaged in the work have done a splendid job in filling our needs. Fueling was done entirely from tin cans when we started. We travel light on fuel, carrying just enough for each trip, and we plan to its use carefully. Save on fuel and you gain on cargo space. And cargo space is gold when it holds tools and spare parts.

"At one desert airdrome they had to employ a thousand camels in addition to desert trucks to keep up with the increasing demands for fuel. Each of the big lumbering animals brought in 35 gallons of fuel in cans."

New Zealand And U. S. Navy Units Merge

Continued from Page 1

plans for the Southwest Pacific. It has been alleged that General MacArthur had not been fully informed as to the status of New Zealand in relation to his duties.

As with General MacArthur's Command, it is probable that no exact definition of the area enclosed within Admiral Ghormley's Command will be given, since strategy demands that the enemy be kept guessing as to what he will run into in each area.

It is believed, however, that the American and New Zealand forces under Admiral Ghormley will be at least partially responsible for the protection of the immense curve of American, British, and jointly-owned islands which sweep down from Hawaii in the direction of Australia. A number of these islands are strongly fortified and garrisoned and are indispensable to the continued shipment of American-made war materiel to the Southwest Pacific.

As reported in dispatches to this newspaper, American-Australian supply is judged to have been "nailed down" securely, although there is always the recognized possibility of a strong Japanese attempt either to wreck these island bases or to seize and fortify several of them as raider bases.

Faster Counter-Action

The presence of a strong and autonomous American-New Zealand naval force in that area will permit much faster counter-action in the event of such a Japanese attack than would be the case if the Allied units were forced to come either from Hawaii or from Australia.

There has also been grave concern here over the safety of New Zealand, which lies more than 1,000 miles southeastward from Australia. Like its English-speaking sister, New Zealand has a vast coastline, innumerable coastal indentations which would make it possible for a strong Japanese landing force to gain a sizeable foothold before the Dominion's limited strength could be brought against it.

Although New Zealand lies more than 2,000 miles from Japanese-held New Britain and New Guinea, a Japanese attack always has been considered a distinct possibility in view of the tremendous strategic advantage which occupation of New Zealand would give. It would effectively isolate Australia from the United States.

At present, the Allied naval forces in the New Zealand area are under the command of United States Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary, who will in the future, it is believed, head the naval units under General MacArthur's direction.

Under ordinary Navy procedure, Admiral Ghormley's immediate superior will be Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet.

Difference in Commands

As seen here, there is a fundamental difference between the commands undertaken by General MacArthur and Admiral Ghormley. General MacArthur's instructions, as disclosed recently, are to prepare for an offensive which will drive the Japanese from all conquered territory and roll them back into the islands of Japan proper.

Admiral Ghormley's job, it is understood, is mainly a defensive one, guaranteeing the continued safety of the American-Australian sea route and taking the offensive only when it is apparent that "offense is the best defense."

MacArthur's Airmen Smash Japanese Base in Pacific

Continued from Page 1

terattacked against Chinese forces which covered the Pinchaung withdrawal.

London military commentators said the heaviest combat was now centered around Pyinmana, in the Middle Sitting River sector, and in the Kerreni Mountains. Allied operations at Yenangyaung were said to have relieved pressure on the British right flank.

Of the Chinese expeditionary force defending the eastern Burmese positions, the British communiqué said "no report has been received."

Japanese reinforcements, led by armored detachments, have been thrown into the fighting on the Salween River front, near Bawlake, about 40 miles south of Loikaw, the Chinese High Command said.

The Chinese, despite their lack of armored equipment, inflicted severe casualties on the invaders in stubborn fighting on barren fog-covered terrain, the communiqué said.

Intense fighting continues there, at Pyinmana in the Middle Sittang River sector, and at Yenangyaung in the west where the Chinese recaptured that city and rescued 7,000 encircled British troops, the Chinese said.

In China itself the High Command said its troops were mopping up Japanese remnants in northenr Kiangsi Province and in southern Hupeh. Seven trucks were reported destroyed and more than 100 casualties inflicted on the Japanese at one point on the Hupeh-Hunan border.

Meanwhile a British source declared today that the United Nations' objective in the Indian Ocean was to erect a barrier guarding India against the Japanese and to prepare to take the offensive when the time is ripe.

The British are developing naval docking facilities in African and Indian ports to cope with the Japanese moves in the Indian Ocean this informant said.

Ships forermly on their own after reaching Cape Town now are being convoyed to India, Australia and the Near East from that South African port, putting an additional strain on the British Navy, he said.

Pacific Southwest:

The loss of the destroyer Vampire, a 1,090-ton Australian flotilla leader with a long record of sea exploits, was announced today by Prime Minister John Curtin.

The Vampire went down in the Bay of Bengal as the result of enemy action but all her crew except nine were saved.

Among the missing is her master, Commander W. T. A. Moran.

The Vampire had been in the thick of this war's fighting from the Mediterranean to Malaya and from Australia to the Bay of Bengal.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur's headquarters announced that fighter planes defending Port Moresby, New Guinea, shot down four Japanese "Zero" fighters in a raid on that strategic port by enemy planes.

Allied planes, in a Tuesday attack on Rabaul, New Britain, caused numerous fires among wharves and buildings of the Japanese-held island base, it said.

The communiqué described the defense of Port Moresby as brilliant and said the defenders suffered no losses.

Incidentally, an authoritative tabulation from Allied communiqués showed that airmen of the United Nations have "destroyed or probably destroyed" some 66 Japanese planes and damaged about 50 others since April 1 in the air war in Southwest Pacific area.

These figures cover action over New Guinea, New Britain, Timor, and the recent American dash into the Philipoines.

Philippines:

The United States War Department reported today that increasingly heavy Japanese attacks on the island of Panay had forced the American-Filipino troops to withdraw from Lambunao, a town in the interior where the enemy drive had been held up for a time by strong resistance.

A communiqué by the Navy Department in Washington disclosed that two United States torpedo boats operating against a Japanese squadron of five warships near the Philippine island of Cebu had "seriously damaged one enemy light cruiser and left it in a sinking condition."

One of the torpedo boats was forced ashore, the Navy said, and may have been lost.

At the same time, the Navy announced that another torpedo boat had been destroyed in order to prevent its being captured by the enemy during the invasion of the City of Cebu.

The motor torpedo boat squadron, units of the command of Lieut. John D. Bulkeley of New York City, who recently was decorated for his torpedo boat work in the Philippines, carried out their daring attack at night. The cruiser was protected by four destroyers and enemy counter action presumably was very heavy so that the torpedo boats were forced to retire quickly.

The Army recently announced that torpedo boats in the Philippines had sunk a Japanese cruiser when they attacked an invasion fleet of transports and warships. Navy officials were unable to say definitely whether the Navy's announcement did not duplicate the previous Army announcement in reporting the successful attack on a cruiser, but suggested that it probably did not since the action referred to by the Navy did not involve transports.

Countering, at least in part, this favorable news was an announcement from the War Department that, out of a total of some 3,000 National Guardsmen who took part in the defense of Bataan Peninsula, only 107 were evacuated to Corregidor. The others who are still alive are probably prisoners of the Japanese.

The 3,000 men comprised the 192nd and 194th Tank Battalions and the 200th Coast Artillery, antiaircraft.

Three officers and 104 enlisted men of the 200th Coast Artillery reached Corregidor safely, a communiqué said. The 200th Regiment, numbering approximately 1,400 men, was composed entirely of New Mexico troops.

Japan Still Jittery:

Evidence that Japan's millions still were apprehensive over the prospect of new American bombing raids came to light in a second and stronger warning by the Tokyo Government against spreading rumors.

The Berlin Radio quoted Japanese authorities as saying that henceforth the spreading of rumors would be a "punishable offense."

The Japanese Government first cautioned the people against "baseless rumors" immediately after announcing last Saturday's raids on Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Kobe.

Nipponese military authorities, meantime, continued to minimize the damage inflicted in the surprise raids, with a spokesman asserting that not more than a dozen houses were destroyed in Tokyo.

Roundabout reports by way of Vichy and neutral European radio stations declared that several of the American raiding planes attempting to reach bases in Free China had been forced to make emergency landings in Japanese-occupied China and had been captured.

One report said some of the downed fliers would be taken to Shanghai to meet newspaper correspondents.

Java Fights On:

The Japanese-controlled Shanghai Radio today announced the arrest in Java of "an undisclosed number of former Dutch officials who have been carrying on subversive activities designed to disturb peace and order in Japanese-occupied territory."

The radiocast, heard in San Francisco by the CBS listening station, gave "Japanese military authorities in East Java" as its source of information and seemed indirectly to substantiate previous reports that some organized resistance to the invader continues in the Netherlands East Indies.

Discipline Meted To Soldiers Who Took 'Last Fling'

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, April 22 (AP)—Defense Minister J. L. Ralston said that 135 Canadian soldiers who left a transport for a "last fling" and failed to return in time to go with the ship to the British Isles were being disciplined, but that the soldiers had "certain grounds for complaint."

Cripps Explains Failure of India Accord

Continued from Page 1

ions, and foreign journalists, including newsmen of India and China, has particular significance.

The point to which Sir Stafford returned again and again as questioners pressed him to define the real cause of the cleavage between him and the Indian leaders was that he believed that self-government in India was only possible if it were responsible; that if Congress Leaders, the Moslem League, Sikhs, and others were to constitute a Cabinet there was no constitutional body of a representative nature to whom that Cabinet would be responsible, as the Prime Minister and the Cabinet in Britain are responsible to the House of Commons.

He dismissed as not serious the notion that it would be sufficient for the Congress leaders to be responsible to the Congress organization, or the Moslem leaders to the Moslem League.

It was clearly his own deep conviction that the talks broke down because Indian leaders, and the Congress Party in particular, wanted to take over power at once during the war without waiting for the necessary constitutional body to be set up which would act as a control on them, and without holding themselves responsible, in the absence of such a representative Indian body, to the Viceroy.

Indian criticisms of Sir Stafford since the break down of the talks in New Delhi have generally been along the line that at the last moment he assumed the attitude generally associated with the orthodox India Office view, namely, that power must reside finally with the Viceroy.

India's Leaders Charge

This contention is based on the fact that negotiations, after getting "extremely near to an agreement," to use Sir Stafford's own words, broke down on the point of Sir Stafford's refusing to fix for, and instead of, the Viceroy the conventions which were to regulate his relationship to the proposed Indian National Government.

But no one hearing Sir Stafford today could fail to appreciate his deep desire to see the Indians receive genuine responsible self-government at the earliest possible moment.

As a lawyer, however, and as a believer in constitutional democracy he was convinced that the word "responsible" was vital and that Indian leaders had shown that they wanted immediate and complete power without responsibility in the constitutional sense. It was on this rock that the negotiations finally foundered.

Questioned about the claim of Jawaharlal Nehru, a Congress Party leader, that the talks broke down because Sir Stafford raised the question of majority rule by Congress at the last moment, Sir Stafford denied this.

He said the question was not raised until after the talks had broken down, and then by Mr. Nehru in a letter rejecting the plan. Sir Stafford was then asked what would be the difference between majority rule through Congress in India and majority rule as practiced in Britain. To this he replied there was no democratic legislature in India such as Parliament in London; and also that while Britain's minorities were flexible and could increase or decrease in strength according to the trend in political thought and even become the majority, in India the differences were fundamental and the barriers between the majority and the minorities rigid so that minorities would always be in the minority.

Sir Stafford today reported the conviction that the ground work was laid during his discussions in India not only for co-operation in the present defense crisis but also for a fresh apporach to the whole problem at a later date. In the meantime, however, he reaffirmed his earlier statement that any reopening of negotiations must come from the leaders of India.

Torpedo Struck Ship Off Hatteras

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—A Navy spokesman said today that the nature of the explosions which damaged the Argentine motorship Victoria 300 miles off Cape Hatteras indicated beyond doubt "that the ship was torpedoed by an Axis vessel."

The Victoria incident was announced by the Argentine Government yesterday and in Buenos Aires it was said the vessel had either struck a mine or been torpedoed.

"There were apparently two explosions," the Naval spokesman asserted. "In an area that far from land there would be no mine fields.

"If they were floating mines or mines which had broken loose from their anchorage, it is extremely unlikely that two of them would have appeared in such great proximity. This would indicate there was no doubt that the ship was torpedoed by an Axis vessel."

The Victoria incident was cited by Secretary of State Hull as additional evidence of the utterly lawless conduct of Axis nations.

The Secretary made the declaration when asked to comment on the case in view of Argentina's neutrality. He did not elaborate.

Argentina and Chile are the only two American republics that have not severed relations with or declared war against the Axis. Both have had vessels attacked by submarines in the Atlantic.

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THIS IS THE STORY OF CARBOLOY

How a Most Strategic Material of the War—Invented in Germany—Was Made Available to the United Nations

★

More Precious Than Diamonds In War Production . . . Carboloy is an American trademark for cemented tungsten-carbide, an alloy second only to diamonds in hardness, more precious than diamonds as a vital material in America's war program. It is used for the tips of cutting tools, and for wear-resistant dies. Carboloy is used in small quantities; it is difficult to make and difficult to use—but it has never been scarce in modern times. There is no scarcity now.

Invented in Germany—Krupp Protected by U. S. Patents . . . Cemented carbide was invented in Germany—it belonged to Krupp of Germany, and this made all the rest of the world Krupp's customer. In this country, Krupp was protected by patent grants from the United States.

General Electric Creates Independent Production . . . The General Electric Company two years before this had begun research on tungsten-carbide and foresaw its importance in industrial production. For immediate use in its own plants and for easier availability to others, General Electric undertook the long and arduous negotiations for the American rights. Limited rights were obtained in 1928 with Krupp continuing to export the material to its United States customers, a business which languished, however, as General Electric painstakingly developed its own Carboloy technique. This paved the way for General Electric to make the United States entirely independent of Germany for its cemented tungsten-carbide supply as early as 1936.

American Tool Costs Half That of German . . . From the start, two totally different businesses were involved. Krupp originally exported cemented carbides in chunks—and was unsuccessful. General Electric—and its subsidiary, Carboloy Co., Inc. found it necessary to develop a complete engineering and manufacturing service, making various types of Carboloy-equipped tools, training men in their use, and offering to its customers a specialized and successful production technique. For purposes of fair comparison, a typical German cemented carbide tool, in 1928 cost $22.26 in the United States, while a comparable American Carboloy tool cost $11.11.

Loss to General Electric for Many Years—Art Taught to Industry . . . In times of peace—and 1928 was such a time—the measure of success of industrial adventure is to be found in profit to the adventurer. By such a measure, Carboloy could not be called successful. Initial expenses were great. For a time the Company lost at the rate of $1000 a day, and once had an operating deficit of more than a million dollars.* One of the major contributing reasons was the continuing high cost of development, standardization, and training. In 1936-37 alone, training courses were given to 10,000 men in industry. Moreover, six major price reductions were made in the face of operating losses, until the standard tool blank had been reduced in price 90 per cent.

Faith and Perseverance . . . Depression was still another reason—labor-saving tools could not be sold to industry or labor at any price. But General Electric, with determination that now seems providential, kept on—increasing its capacity, granting new licenses, condoning instances of unlicensed production, staying ahead of its market.

Production Multiplied Forty-Five Times In Four Years . . . Cemented tungsten-carbide could easily have been a source of weakness here, as it was in England, had it not been for General Electric's policy of continued expansion. In 1939, the production of the Carboloy Company was less than 20,000 lbs.; in 1940, it was 55,000 lbs.; in 1941, it was 163,000—and in December came Pearl Harbor. Now, in 1942, the Company's production is going at a rate that is 45 times that of only four years ago.

Britain Dependent Upon Us . . . By contrast, British companies, which had been content to continue as customers of Krupp, found themselves cut off from the vital material when Poland was invaded. But the General Electric Company was able to supply substantial quantities to British industry immediately and since then has continuously filled British orders. It has, in like manner, filled Canada's requirements since 1936. It is currently supplying Canada, Russia and other United Nations. All this in addition to supplying the greatly expanded needs of American industry.

An Inspirational Story of American Industry . . . Thus, the story of Carboloy does not end in "too little and too late". Like many previously untold stories of American industry, it continues, a sturdy and inspiring example of public service born of private enterprise, and characterized by hard work, ingenuity, investment, research, risk, and courage—a familiar pattern on this side of the Atlantic. *General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York.*

GENERAL ELECTRIC

Over the entire period of its existence up to January 1st, 1942 the total net profit of the Carboloy Company was 2.5 per cent of sales.

Special Russian Units Trained For Caucasus Area Defense

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 22—If the Germans drive from the Balkans through Turkey, or if they push their way through the Ukraine, they will be met in the Caucasus by a rugged army of Russian troops especially trained and equipped for mountain fighting.

This is the implied promise in a special article written by Lieut. Ivan Yukhin for the newspaper Krasny Sport. Lieutenant Yukhin points out that no great wars have run their course without military operations in mountains.

"Our Red Army must be ready for military operations in arduous mountain conditions," Lieutenant Yukhin declares in his article.

[Lieutenant Yukhin's article is given added significance by reports that the Germans have recently held widespread defensive maneuvers in the mountains of Norway. Soviet mountain troops might prove highly valuable in the event of an Allied invasion of Europe from the north.]

No Peace With Hitler

Lieutenant Yukhin's story also is seen as one more Soviet pledge that no peace will be made with Hitler under any circumstances and that the Russians will continue to fight even if they are forced back as far as the Urals.

In the event of a successful German smash through Turkey Soviet mountain troops might be able to move down out of the highlands of the Caucasus to engage the Nazis in what was formerly Armenia and on the western side of the Caspian.

Since physical culture in the Soviet Union has been under the wing of the Army from the time it was organized as a regular department of state concern like education, arts, etc., there is no doubt that this country has very large reserves of special troops with a thorough grasp of the technique of mountain climbing and ease of movement where ordinary infantry would be next to useless. Before the war, civilians wearing the Alpine badge were common in the streets of cities hundreds and thousands of miles away from the Caucasus Mountains where they qualified for it.

Judging from Lieutenant Yukhin's article the Soviet Command has not only made a thorough study of old and recent combats in high altitudes, but he has evolved original methods exploiting mountain terrain for the discomfiture of enemy forces. Among the more obvious of these are artificial avalanches, landslides, and diversion of mighty torrents such as those which supply electric power to whole towns and districts.

Training of Youth

The Krasny Sport says: "Mountaineering must be intensively developed, particularly in wartime. Our schoolboys and contingents due for the new draft must learn to scale rocks and heights. To prepare our youth for operations in the mountains is an honorable duty for our military and physical culture organizations."

Physical culture bodies in the Soviet Union have played a large part in training special troops, notably parachutists and glider pilots. That they still are playing their part is shown by the ukase of the Supreme Soviet issued April 16: "For exemplary fulfillment of combat assignments against German invaders and for a high standard of training of certain reserves from the Red Army the Lezgaft Physical Culture Institute is awarded the Order of the Red Banner."

The Krasny Sport is published through the State Committee on Physical Culture and has been devoting practically all of its space to military questions since the war began.

Farm Work Decree

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., April 22 (AP)—The Council of People's Commissars has decreed that collective farmers put in at least 102 work days in this agricultural season, an order affecting the bulk of Russia's rural population.

The Government thus applied itself to the food supply problem in much the same way as in industry. Orders that factory workers remain on their jobs has prevented a wasteful shifting of populations.

The new decree sweepingly affected all males 14 to 55 and females 14 to 50 who are not already engaged in war work. Exceptions were made for pregnant women, war labor invalids and mothers of children under eight.

House Passes 'Agents' Control

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Amended to meet Presidential objections, new legislation controlling the activities of foreign agents was passed yesterday by the House and sent to the Senate.

Except for a new clause giving agents of friendly nations more freedom of action, the legislation was identical to a bill passed in January but vetoed by President Roosevelt because it might have hampered the activities of United Nations representatives.

The legislation requires foreign agents subject to registration to label all political propaganda they disseminate; transfers administration of alien agent registration from the State to the Justice Department; requires agents to file copies of their political propaganda with the Justice Department, and requires the registration of foreign agents using the United States as a base for propaganda activities in Central and South America.

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Antiques: Philadelphia Furniture On View

Work of city's famous cabinetmakers and silversmiths being exhibited in New York.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The work of Philadelphia's artist craftsmen of the 1700's is well represented in the current exhibition in the galleries of C. W. Lyons, Inc., 15 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Ths includes furniture, silver, prints, paintings, and a few pieces of Tucker porcelain. The cabinetmakers represented are Thomas Affleck, Benjamin Randolph, William Savery, James Gillingham, John Elliott, Thomas Tuft, Daniel Trotter, with a mantel by R. Welford.

Work by these silversmiths is shown: James Howell, Joseph Richardson, James Musgrave, Edmund Milne, Abraham Dubois, Thomas Shields, Joseph Richardson, Jr., Philip Syng, Jr., David Hall, Joseph Anthony, Joseph Anthony, Jr., Joseph Lownes, Edward Lownes, Christian Wiltberger, and Rowland Parry.

Two portraits by John Neagle are of Marshall S. Pike, a Philadelphia composer, and William Strickland, an architect, and a number of colored engravings from William Birch's "Views of Philadelphia" represent the fine and graphic arts.

At one time, William Savery was the name associated with the ornate furniture of Philadelphia. Everything was ascribed to him, and people overlooked the fact that he was much less important as a cabinetmaker, than were several other men.

William MacPherson Hornor, Jr., demolished the Savery legend in his book, "Philadelphia Furniture," and proved by bills and account books that Thomas Affleck was the man chiefly responsible for the finest type of Philadelphia furniture. Examples of Affleck's work in the present exhibit bear out Mr. Hornor's findings. As a matter of fact, comparison of all this City's cabinetmakers represented in the Lyons' exhibit leave Savery far down in the list, as far as skill with the chisel goes.

The examples of silver are mostly of the latter 1700s except for the inkstand by Philip Syng, Jr., who also made the one used in Independence Hall at the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The exhibition will continue through April.

Wedgwood Club

Boston

An eighteenth century Queen's ware puzzle jug took the place of a question box at a meeting of the Wedgwood Club held recently in the Old State House, here, each member putting into it questions on some ceramic problem which puzzled him. After shuffling, the questions were drawn, read, and submitted for answers to those present.

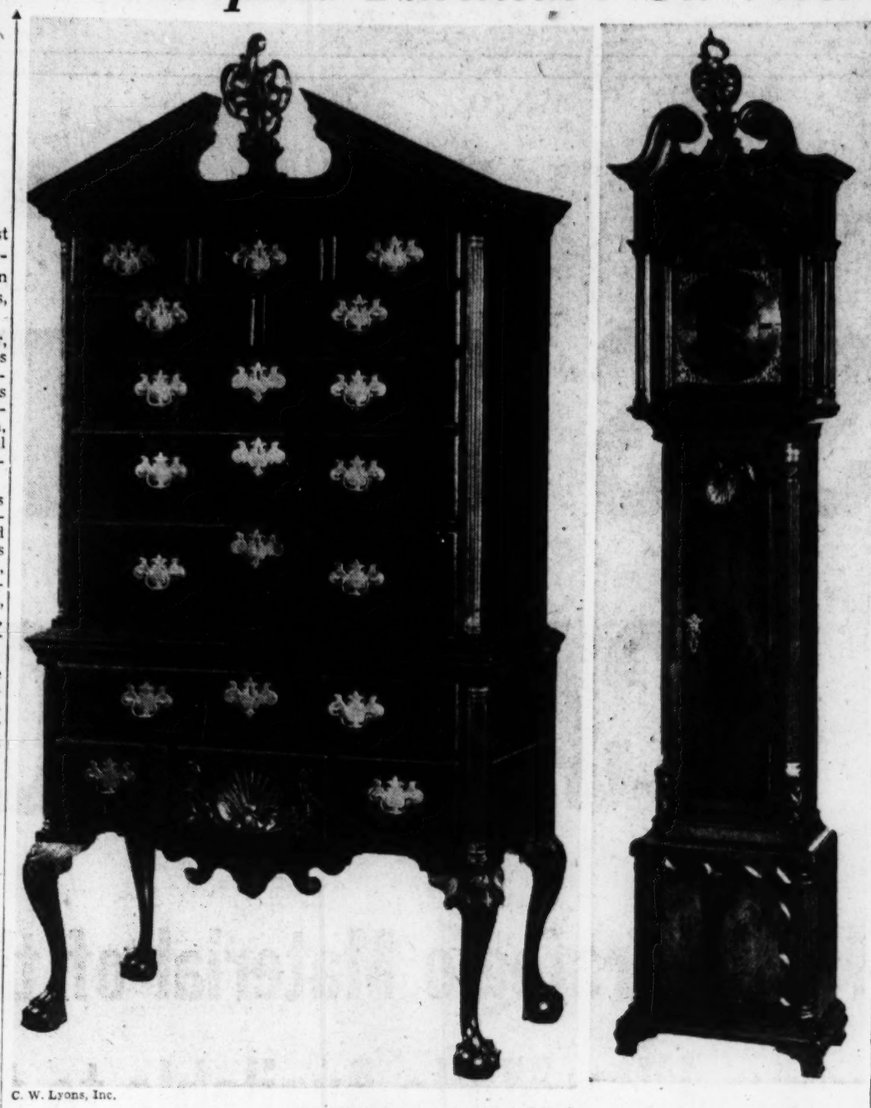
Questions covered such topics as glazes, modes of decoration such as underglaze blue and overglaze enamel painting, the translucency of pearl ware, bone china, and ironstone, and uses of different articles. The distinctions between salt glaze and cream color, and between the white biscuit of eighteenth century Wedgwood and the white carrara ware of the nineteenth century, were requested, as were the meaning of certain terms including "Serendipity," a word beloved by collectors and coined by Horace Walpole to cover the art of finding agreeable or valuable things that are not sought.

Several puzzling pieces were presented for discussion including a fluted tea caddy with underglaze blue decoration in the style of Caughley or Worcester, and having much gilding which may have been applied in Baxter's decorating shop in London. A cup of Chinese porcelain with Watteau figures in colors, a drabware jug with crabstock handle and luster bands, and a blue-enameled tea caddy with flowers in white reserves, were other specimens which brought enlightening expert explanations.

Treatment of the rims of Wedgwood portrait medallions was illustrated by numerous specimens, ranging from the Wedgwood & Bentley period to 1880 and varying in size. The largest of these medallions made by Wedgwood is believed to have been in basalts—14 by 17 inches. They were framed in ormulu, silver and in basalts, and some were laminated. There was an interesting series of early spouts, another of bird finials, and still another of patterns of engine turning on red ware. S. W. C.

Alaska Japanese Report

JUNEAU, Alaska, April 21 (AP)—Alaska's Japanese residents reported at military posts Monday for evacuation. There are an estimated 200 in the territory, exclusive of children. The order includes half-blood Japanese.



C. W. Lyons, Inc.

On Exhibition in New York

Philadelphia was the most important American center for fine cabinet work of the 1700's. The highboy (left) is typical of the stately proportions and experi carving which characterize furniture attributed to that City. This piece is attributed to Thomas Affleck and dates around 1770. It is remarkable for the broken pediment of the top, which avoids the familiar S-curl, such as is seen on the clock (right). Works of the clock are by Jacob Godschalk, and the case is believed to have been made by Affleck.

Brisbane First to Welcome Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—It has now been disclosed that Brisbane was the first Australian city to welcome United States troops.

The first convoy, consisting of infantry, artillery and air corps, arrived here shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor and the Philippines.

They were reinforcements for the Philippines, but the surprise Japanese attack caused them to be diverted to Australia.

The coming of this first convoy was such a closely kept secret that even the port authorities here were not notified until the ships were sighted off the entrance to the Brisbane River.

The civilian public here was completely taken by surprise, but the news of the landing soon spread throughout the city and hundreds of persons came to town to welcome "the Yanks." Within a few hours their forage caps, with color tonings denoting infantry, artillery and air corps, were as familiar a sight in city streets as the tilted slouch hat of the Australian soldier.

Many of the men were short of dollars, dimes and cents during their first day on furlough on Australian soil, but Australian service men came to their rescue with pounds, shillings and pence, until Uncle Sam found time to open an Army pay office.

The homes of Brisbane residents were thrown open to the American boys on hospitable impulse, and many United States soldiers ate their first Christmas dinner outside the United States in the quiet atmosphere of semi-tropical homes.

There has been genuine regret here that until now a strict censorship, at the request of the United States authorities, has prevented the organization of any public schemes for their entertainment and recreation.

With the arrival of more ships with men and supplies Brisbane is rapidly taking on the appearance of a garrison town.

United States Army automobiles, trucks, and armored vehicles of different types, park in city streets, while the spectacle of modern fighting planes roaring amid the clouds at 450 miles an hour and giant four-engined bombers ambling to and fro above the city is now so common that local residents no longer bother to look skyward when the roar of aero engines is heard.

Businessmen, too, have became as used to handling United States currency as Australian, and restaurants carry inventories of exclusive United States foods and drinks.

Yanks Are Coming —And That's No Joke

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensland

Boys of the American forces in Australia are fully a match for their Australian hosts as humorists. One of the Americans was accosted by an Australian, who, full of curiosity, asked: "Many of you chaps coming here?"

He replied: "Buddy, when all our fellows get here you Aussies will look like visitors."

Navy Heroes Win Reward of Valor

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Two Navy men, who with their commanding officer spent 34 days in an emergency rubber boat after their torpedo plane made a forced landing in the South Pacific, have been promoted in recognition of their "extraordinary courage."

They were Gene Davis Aldrich, of Sikeston, Mo., and Anthony Julius Pastula, of Youngstown, Ohio. Mr. Aldrich was advanced from a third- to a second-class radio man and Mr. Pastula from a second- to first-class aviation ordnance man. The officer was decorated previously for his part in the exploit.

Two other sailors were promoted also. They were Jack Frank Cavender of Sanderson, Texas, and William George Jamison, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who "braved heavy artillery fire from enemy shore batteries to return a small boat from Corregidor Island to their ship."

Bombing of Tokyo Held Only Foretaste of Future

SLOUGH, England (AP)—Malcolm MacDonald, High Commissioner to Canada, told an audience here "The bombing of Tokyo is only a foretaste of what Japan will have to swallow later on."

While warning against underestimation of the blows dealt to the Allies by the Japanese, he said, "our leaders here and in America have not been idle in the past few weeks."

Russians Claim New Success Against Finns Near Leningrad

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, April 22

Frontline dispatches reaching Kuibyshev report that the Red Army has driven a second breach in the Finnish front lines in Karelia, northwest of Leningrad.

Russian shock troops are said to have made a six-mile deep night thrust into positions manned by Finnish reserves.

Moreover, the Red Army was declared to have widened further the original gap driven in the Finnish defense line, pushing doggedly ahead in small but steady advances despite repeated Finnish counterattacks.

The advices reaching Kuibyshev did not disclose the exact location of either penetration but said both were in neighboring sectors. Fighting was described as especially heavy, with the Finns massing troops in an attempt to check the Soviet forward surge.

The Red Army was said to have hurled its own reserve units into the night battle in which the second wedge was driven into the Finnish lines.

Axis sources said in Stockholm yesterday that Russian troops had been moved up from Siberia for an offensive on the Aunus Isthmus between Lakes Ladoga and Onega. The Red Army attack against the Finnish positions was described as one of the heaviest of the war. The Finns said the Russian onslaught was 10 days old yesterday.

Meanwhile, a Berlin radiocast heard in London denied that any official German spokesman had ever prophesied the Nazi spring offensive would start in April.

"The date will be determined solely by the Führer," he said.

The German High Command had little to say on developments at the front today except to announce that Nazi and Rumanian troops in the Donets Basin had taken a strongly reinforced troop base.

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Franco's Aid Pledges Help To Axis in Russia If Needed

MADRID, April 22 (AP)—Foreign Minister Ramon Serrano Suñer said yesterday that Generalissimo Francisco Franco had declared that if Germany were unable to hold "the tremendous Russian danger," Spain would aid the Reich, "not with 15,000, but with 1,000,000 men."

His interview with a Danish newspaperman as published in the press here also quoted him as saying that "the lives of many of our comrades that Spain needed for her resurrection remain frozen in Russia."

The Foreign Minister hailed Pierre Laval, the new Chief of Government in Vichy, as a "good Frenchman," and said he was pleased that Argentina and Chile—the only Western Hemisphere nations maintaining relations with the Axis—understood "the significance of the present struggle by remaining outside the circle of states controlled by Russia."

In commenting on M. Laval's return to power, Señor Serrano Suñer said:

"If I were French this intelligent solution—very French—would interest me very much because it proves France finally has realized she wasted an entire winter in which she hoped day after day the Russians would destroy the German Army."

I.L.O. Told Wartime Curbs Must Continue After Peace

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 22—The first representative meeting of the International Labor Organization to be held in Europe since the removal of the headquarters to Canada at the outbreak of the war is in session here this week to give practical form to the resolutions on postwar emergency and reconstruction adopted by the New York conference of the organization last fall.

Pending the crystallization of this week's deliberations, the outstanding contribution so far has been the warning by Labor Minister Ernest Bevin, as the spokesman of the British Government, that wartime controls, regulation, and discipline must be continued into the era of peace if stability and orderly progress are to be secured.

Mr. Bevin had been hammering the same theme before organizations of British industrialists and workers last week. The continuation of such controls must now obviously be ranked high as one of the British Government's war aims. Mr. Bevin has now stressed this fact to representatives of the United Nations and other non-Axis powers who are members of the Emergency Committee of the I. L. O. and whose reactions are deemed of the utmost importance in view of the leading role that the I. L. O. is expected to play in postwar reconstruction.

Wide Representation

I. L. O. committeemen here include members from the United States, Canada, India, Mexico, the Netherlands, China, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Represented, too, are the spokesmen for organizations of employers and workers. The outcome of the sessions will be reported back to the new I. L. O. headquarters in Canada.

Meanwhile, the press here hails the meeting as welcome new evidence that the wheels of international co-operation are moving in readiness for postwar reconstruction.

The keynote of the speech by Mr. Bevin was, "This is the people's war; peace must be the people's peace." More directly than any other British Minister he faced the prospect that the coming peace will be a revolutionary one.

Big Role for I. L. O.

Mr. Bevin foresaw the I. L. O. with its representation of Governments, workers, and employers playing an important part in dealing with the problems that must arise.

There must be an end to nineteenth century exploitation, he went on. There must be an equilibrium between industry and land. Industrialists could not be allowed to have their cartels and price-fixing machinery while the primary producer was left unprotected, or in the end that would mean suicide for industry, he declared.

Calling for international co-operation on the basis of the principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter, Mr. Bevin declared no single organization or state could find the solution for social, political, and other evils which produced war.

The Chairman of the session, Carter Goodrich of the United States, gave a pledge that the people of the United States were determined to work for the social objectives of the I. L. O. The acting director of the I. L. O., E. J. Phelan, said that since the I. L. O. would be represented at the peace and reconstruction conferences it must have fully developed and authoritative proposals ready. If the war ended at the beginning of next year, he said, the unemployed in the world would number 150,000,000 to 200,000,000.

Postwar Planning

The need for awakening a larger proportion of the British people to the need for planning to meet the tremendous problems of demobilization and reconstruction is only too apparent in conversation with a great many ordinary folk here, especially in the so-called middle class. Railroad companions have several times protested to me lately at the Government "wasting time and the taxpayers' money in planning another Utopia which will not materialize when it ought to be concentrating every energy on winning the war."

A similar view has just been expressed by a spokesman for big business, Sir Percy Bates, Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, who in his annual address to his shareholders said "there is an active collection of people sufficiently devoid of any responsibility in carrying on the war effort to have the leisure to plan a new earth."

On the other hand Sir Percy is himself looking forward when he tells shareholders that their company must expect to have to compete in the field of air transport after the war. It is also pointed out here that the forward-looking business instincts of the General Council of Shipping has prompted it to present a charter to the Ministry of Transport which includes a clause seeking the return to private ownership within six months of the armistice of all private ships requisitioned by the Government.

Diverging Viewpoint

Tremendous divergence of opinion between the two viewpoints—the conservative and the revolutionary—and the vehemence with which these views are expressed, might prompt in some observers a feeling of despondency for the future.

But in Britain today the revolutionary opinions are not confined to any revolutionary class. Many of the most revolutionary thoughts come from conservative sources, and a study of the British record of progress suggests that many divergencies of opinion are necessary for the final synthesis on which Britain will act.

In the meantime there is substantial encouragement for those who are looking forward that meetings like this week's I. L. O. conference are mobilizing the best brains and experience in the world to formulate concrete plans for reconstruction.

War Production In Australia Up By 70 to 450 P. C.

NEW YORK (CBS)—The Australian Radio has stated that in the past six months Australian production of field guns has increased 400 per cent, manufacture of antitank guns has increased 450 per cent, aircraft parts up to 90 per cent, grenades 109 per cent and fuses 70 per cent.

Small arms ammunition, of which Australia has always produced considerable quantities, showed a 430 per cent increase between June, 1940, and February, 1942, said the radiocast.

Manufacture was said to be now reaching out from the great centers of population to the provincial and country towns. In some sectors where staffs are or will be so large that workers must be brought from distant places, special housing programs are necessary, it was stated.

All the great munitions establishments authorized under the first program of development have been extended both in size and productive capacity far beyond the original intention and they are now rapidly approaching full production. There are in addition a number of very large government factories in all states, mostly located in inland country areas, which are in an advanced state of construction.

Increase in India

LONDON (CBS)—The British Radio said that the editor of the Calcutta Weekly, who has conducted extensive research into India's war production, says that heavy war industry has expanded by 25 per cent since war began.

Union Drive Starts To Enroll Dairymen

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Thirty-three regional directors of District 50, United Mine Workers, received instructions and laid their plans for a membership campaign to enroll 3,000,000 dairy farmers.

The drive will be pressed in, and conducted from, the New York milkshed by Ray Thomason, former regional director of District 50 in Michigan.

A statement issued at headquarters of the mine union said, "We are not going to burn barns or shoot cows. That's absurd. The United Mine Workers of America never have engaged in such tactics and we don't plan to start now. We are law-abiding and democratic in our principles."

It was decided at the meeting to waive initiation fees. Dues rates were left to local option except that District 50 will collect 75 cents per capita per month.

Any Milk Diversion For Cloth Is Opposed

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Representative Walter K Granger (D) of Utah demanded today that the Federal Government oppose any diversion of milk to industrial uses, such as the manufacture of cloth.

"I am asking the Surgeon General to make open warfare upon this process of diverting milk at a time when our shipments of powdered milk to our Allies are woefully behind schedule," he said in a statement.

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States Guard Rights Loaned For Duration

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 22 (AP)—The Southern Governors' Conference appealed yesterday for post-war restoration to State control of the employment services recently put under federal direction by Presidential Executive Order.

The Conference, concluding its spring meeting, asked in a resolution that the "Federal agencies involved . . . recognize that loaned facilities are to be returned to State control after the war."

Walter McDonald, Conference Secretary, said the resolution had been circulated among all the nation's Governors and that 40 had indorsed it. The resolution originated with Gov. J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina but was presented at the Conference's final executive session by Gov. Frank Dixon, Alabama, Conference Chairman, Mr. McDonald declared.

The Conference also adopted resolutions:

Urging that "special pleaders who seek to change our form of government . . . be driven out of Washington and eliminated from the places of power in our life as people at war."

Urging that citizens invest 10 per cent of their income in war Bonds and Stamps.

Petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission to set for hearing during Sept., 1942, the Conference's application for a revision of Southern freight rates.

Asking the dairy states remove restrictions on the sale or transportation of oleomargerine.

Seeking to forestall federal legislation which would take from the States the control over motor vehicles moving in interstate commerce, the Conference set up a special committee to work out uniform legislation or regulations covering the carriers.

The resolution covering the federal wartime absorption of state employment services specifically asked the Government to: "Permit state employment security agencies to continue to execute state leases for established employment offices; maintain . . . salary levels and classifications which would aplpy under continued state operation; refrain from creating such disparities . . . and such obstacles to eventual state control as would result from applying several classifications and salary levels. . . ."

The Governors asserted in the "special pleaders" resolution that "this is no time for schemes of social reform for the advancement of any special group."

Canada Guards Its Pacific Coast Line

Wide World

On the Alert for Hostile Craft

Upper left: Canadian defense gun observation firing post as seen from the outside. Many posts such as these are located along Canada's western coast to guard against possible enemy attack. Upper right: Officers of a minesweeper consult their charts as the ship patrols the Pacific in search of enemy submarines and mines. Center left: Sergeant-Pilot E. A. Merkley, interceptor pilot of the Royal Canadian Air Force, waves as he prepares to take off in his P-40 fighter plane for a patrol flight over the coast defense area. Center right: Sailors aboard a converted halibut fishing boat adjust minesweeping gear somewhere off Canada. Bottom: Sailors working on minesweeping equipment aboard a Canadian vessel.

Arbor Day Founded in 1872 By a Settler in Nebraska

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb.—Culminating his vision of a prairie beautified by settlers' efforts, J. Sterling Morton of Nebraska City founded Arbor Day 70 years ago, a special day set aside to encourage planting of trees to moisten soil, to maintain forestation, and to beautify cities and country.

An editor, historian, orator and leader, as well as Secretary of Agriculture under President Grover Cleveland, Mr. Morton is best known as the "Tree-Planter." His great interest in trees was first given public notice in 1872, when as President of the State Board of Agriculture, he introduced a resolution to set apart April 10 that year as a day of tree planting in Nebraska. Governor Furnas issued the first Arbor Day Proclamation. Prizes were awarded agricultural societies and individuals for planting the most trees that day. The holiday was established and more than a million trees were planted that first Arbor Day.

Later, in 1885, the Legislature made Arbor Day a legal holiday and April 22 as the annual date. Since that time the custom has spread to nearly every state in the union and to several foreign countries including England, Canada, West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, France, Norway and China. The day celebrated depends upon the climate.

When settlers first came to Nebraska, they found only a few trees along rivers and streams. They immediately began to plant trees for protection from wind, sun, cold, drought, and to beautify their homes. Many of the trees planted by Mr. Morton when he first settled on the edge of Nebraska City in 1854 may still be seen at Arbor Lodge, the old Morton home, which was given in 1922 by his family to the people of Nebraska as a state park. It is a fitting memorial to the father of Arbor Day.

Emergency Supplies Are Flown to Alaska

EDMONTON, Alberta (AP)—Loaded with supplies and equipment from the United States, two planes roared north from Edmonton April 21 for Nome, Alaska, to replace supplies lost April 20 by fire which destroyed the Nome Hospital.

Liberty Ship Incompetents Weeded Out

NEW ORLEANS, April 22 (AP)—More than 200 employees of Assembly Shop No. 6 at the Delta Shipbuilding Company, Inc., were discharged for "inefficiency and lack of production," said James Dalzell, General Plant Superintendent.

The company is engaged in building Liberty Ships for the Maritime Commission.

Earlier in the day yesterday, C. H. Brands, Shop Superintendent, resigned and told newspapermen:

"The equipment is inadequate, there is too much unionism in the company, and I have been unable to continue to perform efficiently under the circumstances."

The dismissals were in the nature of "a periodical shakeup designed to weed out the unfit," said Mr. Dalzell.

"Only a small proportion of our 8,000 workers were affected," he declared, "and this housecleaning is a frequent occurrence in firms engaged in the war effort. There are absolutely no grounds for claims that plant equipment is inadequate or that unionism is impeding production at the shipyards."

More Norwegians Arrested in Oslo

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Between 50 and 100 more Norwegians were reported to have been arrested in German-occupied Oslo during the past few days, and Josef Terboven, Reichscommissioner, has warned teachers in that country that their "attempts to strike" against the Nazi-supported Quisling regime would not be tolerated.

Those arrested were said to include President Henschien of the Kristiania Folkebank, Per Krogh, well-known artist, Johan Haanes, tennis player who often competed at Wimbledon, England, and Major Ragnvald, former aide to the exiled King Haakon. No reason for the arrests was given.

New Classifying For Army Eases Medical Phases

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Army has modified physical standards for voluntary enlistment or induction of Selective Service recruits.

To cover men with disqualifying physical defects which can be corrected, a new classification—Class 1-A (suspended)—was added to the three previous physical classifications: Class 1-A, qualified for general military service; Class 1-B, unfit for general but qualified for limited military service, and Class 4, physically unfit for any military service.

The War Department listed among common examples of correctible physical conditions dental defects, correctible nasal obstruction, repairable hernia and remediable nutritional defects.

Men rejected for such reasons, the Department said, are subject to re-examination by Army medical boards which will reclassify them when the defects have been corrected.

There were no changes in regulations governing height and weight, but requirements as to vision and dental conditions were revised slightly.

Arsenal Uncovered In Northern Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP)—Police have uncovered an arsenal in the school at Derryclone, County Antrim, and Principal Hugh Patrick McConville was held in the Belfast Jail.

In a raid made immediately after pupils had been dismissed April 21, the officers found 15 rifles, 9 revolvers, hand grenades, signaling pistols, and 2,000 rounds of ammunition.

President Divulges Utopian Secret —Shangri La Supplied Tokyo Raiders

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—With a grin, President Roosevelt said yesterday that United States planes reported to have bombed Japan last April 18 came from a new secret base in Shangri La, a fictional Utopia in Tibet.

Seriously speaking, the President would not throw any light on the reported bombing; would not even confirm that it occurred.

"How about the stories of the bombing of Tokyo?" he was asked.

The only thing he could think of in reply, he said, was the story about a sweet young thing—he said that was a generic term—who was a dinner guest at the White House and wanted to know where the bombing planes came from and where they went. He said he told her they came from Shangri La.

A reporter started to ask him whether this sweet young thing was the same one whom he told weeks ago that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had escaped from the Philippines by rowing a boat all the way to Australia. The question was interrupted by a roar of laughter and Mr. Roosevelt said the lady was not the same, adding again he was applying a generic term.

The President said he thought he had better not comment on the restoration of Pierre Laval to power in France.

He was informed that M. Laval had complained that the British had been bombing France and was asked whether M. Laval was likely to have a similar complaint soon against this country. Mr. Roosevelt said he didn't know.

Older Folks Give Up Aid for War Work

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—This is grandpa and grandma's war, too.

Social Security Board records disclosed today that 500,000 men and women more than 65 had refused to quit work and settle down on Government pensions, preferring instead to help run the nation's industries.

Moreover, 20,000 of those already receiving pensions have written the Board to withdraw their names, that they have taken jobs in industries covered by security insurance and are not entitled to pensions so long as they hold these jobs.

Other thousands, while continuing to receive pensions, are taking jobs in agriculture and other uncovered occupations, a Board spokesman said.

Oscar Pogge, Acting Director of old-age and survivors' insurance, reported that although approximately 790,000 persons are eligible, only about 288,000 actually are receiving old-age insurance.

Fresh Fires Rage In N. C. Mountains

BREVARD, N. C., April 22 (AP)—At least 30 fires rapidly consumed valuable timber in western North Carolina mountains today while rangers tried to apprehend persons believed to have deliberately started them.

District Ranger J. B. Fortin expressed the belief that either a "phantom firebug" or saboteurs set the huge fires that started Sunday and gained in intensity until Monday night, when 21 others broke out in the Pisgah National Forest Area. Three others started in that vicinity yesterday and last night.

Approximately 60 miles away fire threatened Mount Mitchell State Park's Big Tom Wilson Boundary. Two Asheville watersheds were threatened. Scenic trailways and beautiful gardens of rhododendron and laurel were destroyed.

Polish Army in Near East

CAIRO, Egypt, April 22 (AP)—A new army of many thousands of Poles from Russia has arrived in the Near East to swell the Allied forces in this region.

In Russian camps since the collapse of Poland, these soldiers now are clad in uniforms supplied by Britain. They are in rugged health and, as one stalwart put it: "We only want to get back into battle at the side of other Polish units already here to avenge Hitler's rape of our country."

Their commander is Gen. Wladyslaw Anders, who had charge of all Polish forces in Russia.

Joseph Stalin agreed some months ago with Gen. Wlaydslaw Sikorski, Premier-War Minister of the Polish Government-in-Exile, to let out 25,000 Poles to fight in the Near East.

There was a long delay but finally they came and the number was considerably above the figure agreed upon.

In the meantime they had already been supplied with British uniforms bearing the word "Poland" on every sleeve.

Accompanying them was a women's corps garbed also in British battledress with breeches and military boots.

They are not combatants but are assigned to jobs of danger and difficulty, such as driving trucks and ambulances at the front. "All of us men and women have only one war cry and one prayer," said one. "It is: 'Poland will live again!'"

Greek Air Force

NEW YORK (CBS)—The air force of Greek armed forces now being formed in the Middle East has already been in action in the Western Desert, the British radio has disclosed.

The army includes artillery and armored units, BBC said. The Air Force consists of both bomber and Hurricane fighter squadrons and has already been in action in the Western Desert.

About 80 per cent of the personnel from a training school which escaped from Greece were said to have formed its own training school in the Middle East. Allied air technicians who escaped from Greece are doing invaluable work repairing Allied aircraft.

Army-Plane Crash Kills 1—5 Injured

FORT BRAGG, N. C., April 22 (AP)—The Public Relations Office announced that one officer was killed and five men injured today in the crash of an Army transport plane at Pope Field here.

The fatality was Second Lieut. Frank B. Bragg of Savannah, Ga.

The seriously injured:

Maj. L. A. Walsh of Brooklyn, N. Y.; First Lieut. Barton B. Hewitt of Eau Claire, Wis.; and Sergeant August Manhoff (address not given).

Sergeant Percy C. Adams of Mississippi (home town unknown) and Sergeant Harold A. Wiedenman of Saint Paul, Minn., experienced minor injuries, the announcement said.

The accident occured as the plane was coming in for a landing. No further details were announced.

12 Are Convicted In Narcotic Case

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Twelve New Yorkers and two corporations were convicted of conspiracy to violate the Harrison Narcotics Act by a Federal court jury yesterday after five hours' deliberation.

Sentence will be pronounced Monday with each individual defendant liable to a maximum of two years and a $10,000 fine and the corporations subject to a $10,000 fine.

Dr. John E. Jackson, Moonachie, N. J. physician and a graduate of the Sorbonne School of Medicine in Paris, testified during the trial that he was engaged by the ring to experiment with drug making. He previously pleaded guilty to manufacturing synthetic morphine for sale to addicts.

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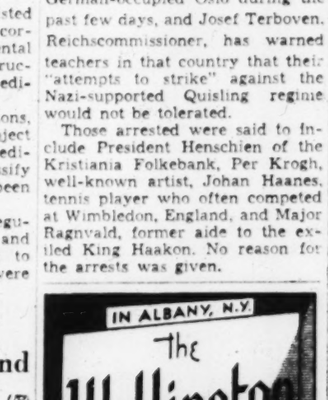

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Airport Traffic Training School Opened in Atlanta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 22—Opening of the first training school for airport traffic controllers in the United States at the Municipal Airport here emphasizes both the tremendous growth of aerial traffic and the need for trained personnel in this special field.

Object of the school, which is under the supervision of George V. West, Southeastern Regional Manager of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, is to train personnel for the control towers of American airports directing not only the actual traffic at the field itself, but also that of planes approaching and leaving the field, by means of radio and teletype. Though it is possible there may be a diminution of civil traffic there is an ever-increasing need for military air traffic controllers both in the United States and with the Air Force abroad.

Each class is given one month's class room training. The classes are held in a room immediately below the Atlanta control tower where the members not only can watch the actual operation but also listen in to the radio traffic directing such operations. Then for five months the men are sent to the various airport control towers throughout the Southeast Region for practical experience in airway traffic control.

Appropriately enough the school is being taught by the man who first recognized the need for airport traffic control, Harry P. Brady of Cleveland, Ohio, graduate of Dayton University.

About 15 years ago Mr. Brady first started talking about the need for airport traffic control. He convinced Cleveland authorities that his idea, if put into effect, would greatly reduce the number of accidents at the busy Cleveland field. They gave him the job and he set up the first control system.

Up until last December each city directed its own traffic control tower. At the time the CAA took over the job of directing air traffic at every airport in the nation. It was at this time that the CAA engaged Mr. Brady to set up and conduct a school to train traffic controllers. Atlanta was picked because of its excellent facilities and all-year-round favorable weather conditions.

Honolulu Shipping Area Made Restricted District

HONOLULU, April 22 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Military Governor of Hawaii, has designated the Honolulu shipping area a restricted zone to which entry will be limited to individuals and vehicles properly identified and to passengers of inter-island and trans-Pacific ships.

Employment of enemy aliens within the restricted district will be permitted only under conditions prescribed by the Provost Marshal. All persons found in the waterfront area without proper authority or identification will be arrested.

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Matching Chairs, 48 Inches Long..... $8.00
Square-Topped Table, Well Braced..... $6.50
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3-Piece Porch Set..... $49.50
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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y, C.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste.—M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot.—M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances.—M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril.—M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise ship-shape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Tame story of youngster, who attends flying school to be near World War hero father, though latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten insufficiently the sentimentalities.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family commedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON — Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcholism.—M.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

Charlie Chaplin
In "The Gold Rush," now revived

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y, C.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M, Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M, Y, C.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R, A, F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M,Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn.—M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M, Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina.—M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and prppaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strip makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imoprted from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum, drawn from Damon Runyon, about an ex-safebreaker and an infant. There is some uproariously funny business in this underworld where picturesque slaughter of the English language is the major crime committed.—M, Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted, and directed. Eerie atmosphere and homicides may be too horrific for some.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin in a revival of his classic comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all. The comedian now speaks a commentary, and there is background music for which he composed and arranged a score.—M, Y, C.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama which offers considerable information on new laboratory methods of crime detection.—M, Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is up their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing interbrug sequence brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures. Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS—Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic.—M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.— M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

Associated Press Membership Is Denied to New Chicago Sun

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Two applications for membership in the Associated Press have been voted down by its members.

Tabulation of votes as announced early today following the AP's forty-second annual meeting at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria showed the balloting was 684 to 287 against the application of the Chicago Sun, published by Marshall Field, for a morning paper membership and 514 to 242 against that of the Washington (D. C.) Times-Herald, published by Mrs. Eleanor Medill Patterson, for the day and night report.

Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, a morning paper, had withdrawn his application for AP evening paper membership prior to the voting, which was conducted under revised AP by-laws requiring only a majority vote for election to membership, instead of four-fifths vote as heretofore.

The application of the Chicago Sun was sponsored by Silliman Evans, of the Nashville Tennessean, and an associate of Mr. Field in the Sun organization. Arch Ward, Sports Editor of the Chicago Tribune, spoke in behalf of Tribune employees in opposition to a membership for the Sun.

McCormick Hopes Gestapo Out

Commenting on the vote declining membership to the Chicago Sun, Colonel McCormick said today:

"I hope the overwhelming vote of yesterday means that the Gestapo is out of American newspaper offices forever.

"Some of the members were so apprehensive they asked the ballots be burned so they would not fall into the hands of the F. B. I.

"It is to the eternal honor of American publishers that they will not stand for that coercion. It is not at all a question between Mr. Field and myself, but one between a free press and government coercion."

Mrs. Patterson spoke in behalf of her application for membership which was opposed by Eugene Meyer, of the Washington Post, and S. H. Kauffman and Fleming Newbold, of the Washington Star.

She Smelt a Rat

Mrs. Patterson said:

"Thurman Arnold (Assistant Attorney General) sent for me two years ago and said: 'If you want AP membership, I can get it for you. I won't start it myself, but if you will send a member of your staff around the country and get some complaints from newspapers in your situation—that is, without AP memberships—I'll guarantee to break the monopoly and get you that membership.'

"I come from four generations of newspaper people, and I didn't like it—I didn't like the smell of it. I went home and thought it over and I refused to act."

The editors and publishers of member newspapers approved changes in the by-laws of the non-profit, co-operative news-gathering organization which, President Robert McClean said, marked a tremendous stride forward in the affairs of the Associated Press.

Stronger Than Ever

"I think the AP is a far stronger organization today than ever in the past," said Mr. McLean, Publisher of the Philadelphia Bulletin. "The AP is in a better position to fulfill more fully its responsibilities."

In addition to the change in membership requirements, the members approved a limitation on the tenure of office of members of the Board of Directors to three consecutive three-year terms, beginning next year.

Elected to the Nominating Committee were: Frank S. Baker, Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger, Chairman; Charles P. Manship, Baton Rouge (La.) State Times, Secretary; W. W. Knorpp, Phoenix (Ariz.) Gazette; Frank Rogers, Gloversville (N.Y.) Leader-Republican; Henry Walser, Hazleton (Pa.) Standard Sentinel; Arthur R. Treanor, Saginaw (Mich.) News, and Oscar Stauffer, Arkansas City (Kan.) Traveler.

Elected to the Auditing Committee were: Harold A. Fitzgerald, Pontiac (Mich.) Daily Press, Chairman; Frank Huntress, Jr., San Antonio (Texas) News; William J. Pape, Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and Clark F. Waite, San Pedro (Calif.) News Pilot.

Worked Long on Revisions

A special committee, authorized at the 1941 meeting of the Associated Press and headed by John S. Knight, of the Detroit Free Press, worked for a year on the by-law revisions.

Serving with Mr. Knight were S. E. Thomason, Tampa (Fla.) Tribune; Charles P. Manship, Baton Rouge (La.) State Times; Howard C. Rice, Brattleboro (Vt.) Reformer; Frank E. Gannett, Rochester (N. Y.) Times-Union; Oscar Stauffer, Arkansas City (Kan.) Traveler; Norman Chandler, Los Angeles (Calif.) Times; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, New York Times, and Curtis B. Johnson, Charlotte (N. C.) Observer.

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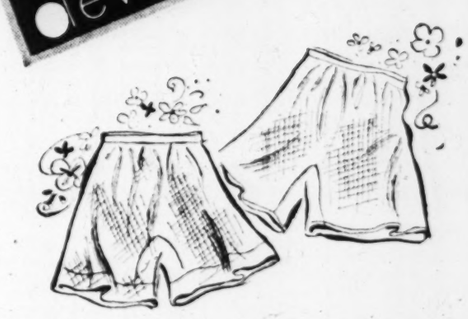
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Los Angeles Cleanup Methods an Example

An encouraging example of a large American municipality overthrowing political corruption and establishing governmental reforms is Los Angeles, where an attempt to oust the progressive administration of Mayor Fletcher Bowron has failed. How the Mayor is uplifting standards of government in Los Angeles and how the attack against him collapsed is told in a series of articles, of which this is the third:

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, April 22—Any community wanting to improve its law enforcement can profit from experiences of Mayor Fletcher Bowron here in his use of legal "eavesdropping," secret - service funds, and a special investigator, both under and above cover.

These tools appear essential to reform, if modern means and methods are to be used to combat vice interests who see great illicit gain if law enforcement can be hamstrung. In military circles espionage is in good standing as a justifiable deception; in law enforcement circles, deception through mechanical eavesdropping must remain in good standing, local officers believe. Otherwise they would be as handicapped as if they had to use a four-cylinder flivver to chase a fleeing crook in a high-powered limousine.

That the Mayor is not alone in his opinion about methods which may seem to have reprehensible features if used privately is indicated not only by the local exoneration but also by the number of large cities arriving at the same conclusion.

Wallace N. Jamie, the soft-spoken expert of several successful investigations here and elsewhere, was the target of the "political" grand jury and was indicted

Wallace N. Jamie

Special investigator for Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles.

for his work in a key job for the Mayor—cleanup of the police department.

Jamie Indorsed

Mr. Jamie had been hired late in 1939 after the Mayor had unsuccessfully attempted to get Federal assistance for the cleanup. He did get Federal recommendation for Mr. Jamie, who had gained a reputation in Chicago, St. Paul, and Boston.

Son of a leader in the Secret Six society, which had helped in a Chicago cleanup years ago, Mr. Jamie himself had a hand in assisting the Treasury and Justice Departments convict Al Capone on income-tax evasion.

In St. Paul, as a comparatively young specialist who had graduated from the University of Chicago, he helped reorganize the police department.

In Boston, his investigations for a taxpayers' federation contributed to the removal of officials charged with various malfeasances.

Here in Los Angeles for many months, Mr. Jamie worked secretly on the assignment of making sure local police included none accepting payoff for protection.

Secret Fund

His work was marked by successful prosecutions, helping also to weed out officers "for the good of the service." A big case in which his work failed to get a conviction was that in which the veteran captain of the police bunko squad was tried for bribery. It was this case that first brought the charges of illegal wiretapping into the open, and precipitated the smear which was only wiped from the slate on April 8, when he and others, including the Mayor, were cleared. The captain, Theodore Mailheau, retired soon after his acquittal.

As in many big and little cities, the local police have a secret-service fund, for which the Chief only is accountable. Its use under the recalled administration of Frank L. Shaw had financed the notorious "spy-squad," leading to the bombing of Harry Raymond, a reform investigator. This misuse of the fund emphasized that succeeding administrations would be held accountable for any further misuse, and the Mayor, of course, has insisted that his Chief use it properly, currently in amounts to $40,000 a year.

While under cover, Mr. Jamie of course received his pay from this fund. After being forced into the open, he continued to receive pay from it, although the Mayor meantime had tried to get the City Council to suspend civil service so that Mr. Jamie might be hired as an expert at some $400 a month, a request still pending before the anti-reform council.

The Grand Jury transcript, thanks to the opposition attempts to embarrass the reform, shows that Chief C. B. Horrall, who receives $600 a month, disclosed payments to Mr. Jamie of $625 for many months regularly, as well as financing other investigatory activities. Judge McIntosh agreed with the Mayor and disagreed with jurors in holding this arrangement legal and proper.

Mayor Pleased

At the height of the Grand Jury squabble, the Mayor announced that Mr. Jamie was to leave shortly for other employment. While this severance might please vice interests and those who felt the police department should not have been subjected to investigation, the Mayor stoutly maintains that Mr. Jamie's municipal job has been successfully completed.

"The police department today," said the Mayor, "is the best it has ever been, highly satisfactory to me."

The County's District Attorney also has a secret-service fund. Its use by the chief deputy, Grant Cooper, led to a separate indictment of him and the citizen leader, Clifford Clinton. The absolving judge held this indictment faulty, returning it without recommendation to the new jury. The old jury had raised the question of using assumed names in bookkeeping of the fund, to which the defense replied that such protection of identity of a paid witness was both legal and proper as long as a case was under way.

"Not only would cases be blown up," defense attorneys argued, "but so would the witnesses or informants utilized during investigations, unless their identity were kept secret.

The judge was reminded that seven of nine witnesses whose identity was disclosed in a grand-jury transcript of an early "gang-busting" case in New York were murdered in the 35 days between publication of the transcript and the trial's opening day.

N. Y. Civil Service Quiz Sought With Dewey Possible Counsel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22—A resolution providing for a legislative investigation of the Democratic-controlled State Civil Service Commission was passed on to the Senate by the Assembly today. The inquiry would have a $25,000 fund with which to work.

Reports indicate that the position of counsel to the Committee would go to Thomas E. Dewey, formerly District Attorney of New York and a possible Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Dewey may also become counsel of the "Little Byrd" Committee which, under a bill now on Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's desk, gives wide authority to investigate nonessential spending in State Departments. The Governor, however, must sign the bill to make it effective, although he would not be required to sign the Hollowell resolution should it be adopted by the Senate. Its passage there, however, is practically assured.

Democratic legislators charged the Republicans with seeking campaign material by a fishing expedition to establish issues which could be used in the forthcoming campaign and at the same time boost the political aspirations of Mr. Dewey.

Minority leader Irwin Steingut (D) of Brooklyn said the Republicans were "not on the level" about investigating nonessential State expenditures. All they want is to try to develop an issue for the gubernatorial campaign."

Assemblyman Hollowell said that "if the State Civil Service Commission was not properly administering the law the people of the State ought to know about it and remedial legislation should be adopted." Leader Irving Ives (R) of Chenango declared that "if everything is as it should be in the Commission then why should the Democrats oppose the investigation."

The subcommittee on subversive activities in the New York City schools headed by Senator Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R) of New York, and a part of the joint legislative committee named to investigate the public educational system, sharply criticized the Boards of Education and Higher Education in a report submitted to the Legislature today.

The committee approved of the principle of the so-called "democratization plan" whereby faculty control of City colleges was increased, and even urged the extension of the plan to encompass procedure for the removal of teachers. It said that its revelations had prevented use of the plan by strong Communist elements in the college faculties "to obtain actual control of the City colleges to use them as a feeding ground for Communism and as a precedent for such control in other institutions of learning, thus ultimately subverting the entire educational system to revolutionary ends."

Three changes in conduct of the City colleges were recommended: Lengthening of probationary periods before conferring permanent tenure; a less cumbersome method of removing teachers with tenure by providing for faculty committees, elected by faculty members, to do the lion's share of the work, and elimination of the "unduly low" salaries in the junior teaching grades by giving the presidents wider discretion in budget-making. The first two would require legislation, but salary adjustments could be made if the City Administration were to adopt a policy of permitting transfer of savings.

Other legislative recommendations were: Providing for civil penalties for refusal to testify before a legislative committee; allow the Board of Education to appoint special examiners with the power of subpoena to investigate conduct of employees and act as trial examiners; make both boards report to the Legislature annually for the next two years on their work in cleaning up conditions disclosed by the committee.

War Information Seeker in Court

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Whether persistent questioning of a member of the armed forces about military secrets is a crime was at issue in Yorkville Magistrates Court.

Magistrate Morris Rothenberg said it was not a crime in peace times but should be in war and he continued charges of disorderly conduct against John Jacob Vogt, a building superintendent, until he could check World War decisions in similar cases.

Mr. Vogt was arrested on complaint of John F. Grahl, a U. S. sailor. Mr. Vogt told him, Mr. Grahl said, there was little to choose between Hitler and Roosevelt and persisted in asking the destination of his vessel and its manpower.

Mr. Grahl said that when Mr. Vogt asked the name of his ship he replied: "The Lollypop."

President Ends Enemy Hold on Patents

Continued from Page 1

trial. In most cases the evidence is taken from documents seized from the files of the company itself. It must be added that the inferences drawn by the Justice Department are often different from that of the affected companies. In no case has the Justice Department charged lack of patriotism. It is making its attack rather on the international monopoly system than on the individual.

Firms Have Different View

American firms, in reply, offer a different version of the affair from that of the Justice Department. They point to benefits flowing to America by the importation and use of German research and chemical skill. The Justice Department argues, on the other hand, that if these cartel "treaties" had not been made, American firms would have invented their own processes and materials, and the United States would not have become dependent on German techniques.

The big companies of all nations were only too eager to end competition. The Justice Department argues further that the close connection with Hitler-dominated firms, which required constant reports on American output of vital war goods, kept the Nazis informed at all times of America's defense positon. There is hardly a war material not covered by these cartels arrangements, Mr. Arnold charges.

Five Firms Involved

In the heavily documented plastic glass case three German and British and two American firms were involved, Rohm & Haas of Philadelphia (counterpart of a firm of the same name in Germany) and du Pont.

Most important article covered was nonshatterable plexiglass, or lucite, used in the nose of airplanes and gunners' turrets.

Basic "product" patent for this material, it is asserted, came from England. Basic "process" patent from Germany.

British patents were assigned to du Pont, which was also a party to the German Plastic Cartel. Through Rohm & Haas, the Justice Department says, du Pont paid royalties to Germany.

An ironical feature was that the British, in buying lucite in the United States during the war paid part of the money in royalties which went to Germany, with whom it was fighting. This is a typical example of how the international industrial empire transcends political empires.

Credit Given Germany

The Justice Department charges the five corporations "erected an international cartel in one field of plastics by utilizing secret patent pools and cross licenses providing for restrictions on production, price fixing, and elimination of competitors."

Officials of Rohm & Haas yesterday gave the Senate Committee a different version of the story. They argued that the flow of information was a one-way affair, from Germany to the United States. Without such information, they argued, there would be no plexiglass in American airplanes today.

In essence, the same argument is repeated in regard to all the other cartelized substances, even by firms which later accept consent decrees and pay fines. It is a matter for technicians to decide, but the Justice Department takes the position that on the whole and by and large, most of these arts were delayed and dwarfed by world-wide agreements limiting production to a few big corporations that strangled invention and initiative by little companies.

Like Case of Rubber

As it affected plastic glass, the cartel arrangement meant that only two plants in America made the substance. Whether this restricted output is a matter of argument. The same argument occurred earlier over synthetic rubber involving the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The Justice Department charges the overall effect was one of delay.

By January, 1941, the plastic glass firms were so rushed with war orders, the Justice Department charges, that one of the plants was turning away business for delivery earlier than in nine months. Officials of Rohm & Haas declare, however, output has expanded and there is no lag in production.

The same argument over delays arose over the vital war necessity, tungsten carbide, or "carboloy," made by General Electric, also involved in a cartel.

Du Pont interests forced their way into the plexiglass business in 1936, according to documents put in the record, by threatening to proceed with production of a substitute under a rival patent which, the documents in evidence indicated, the du Ponts knew was faulty and would not stand a court test.

Gas Stoves Are Under 'Freeze'

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—W. Walter Timmis, chief of the War Production Board's plumbing and heating branch, ruled officially today that gas cooking stoves are subject to the Government order freezing retail sale of plumbing and heating equipment.

A member of the WPB legal staff held Saturday, in an unofficial interpretation, that such stoves were not covered by the freeze.

However, Mr. Timmis points out that gas ranges came within the definition of plumbing equipment "of a type used in, or connected to, a water, sewer, or gas system."

Plumbing and heating equipment costing more than $5 may not be sold at retail without military priority ratings, under terms of the freeze order.

Eight of Nine Rest In N. Y. Milk Trial

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Eight men accused of extorting $157,800 from independent milk dealers rested their cases yesterday with a ninth, Jeremiah Buckley of Jersey City, N. J., reserving the right to oer additional testimony. Charges against three other defendants were dismissed on motions by the District Attorney.

Hiram Van Leuvan of Poughkeepsie, former president of Local 448, International Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, A. F. of L., is not a defendant in the case. He was a witness April 17 at the trial and the Associated Press described him at that time as one of the defendants.

Britain's Bombing Odds Put at 100-to-1

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—The British Government today told the householders, many of whom are within range of German cannon and all of whom are within range of Nazi bombers, that they have an even 100-to-1 chance in favor of coming through the critical year from May 1, 1942, to May 1, 1943, with their private goods and chattels intact.

Under the War Damage Act, which provides for insurance of the homes and belongings of residents of Britain against bombs, shells, and other enemy action, the rate for the coming year has been fixed at £1 for every £100 coverage taken.

The insurance is handled for the Government through a committee of Lloyds.

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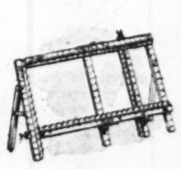

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The Home Forum

The Cuckoo Song

As usual, by midnight, Capsa's Restaurant was thronged with the smartest of Bucharest society. Although it was late spring, a little snow still lingered in the gutters outside and the women who entered were wrapped in furs which they slid off their shoulders in the scented warmth of the restaurant. Then they leaned forward to listen eagerly, dreamily, to Gypsy Inesco's playing.

Each winter, he and his band provided the chief attraction here. It was whispered that his fees were enormous, that he made a good income as well out of private engagements. His villa, near the Park Carol, was one of the most modern in the city, and presently his fine car would whirl him back to it. Meanwhile he played, grotesquely stout in his evening clothes, with the big diamond on his finger glittering each time he swept the bow across the strings.

"His playing always retains its crude fire and tang," Draga Lahovary's escort remarked. "Those other gypsy players make a sensation for one season; then they get soft and lose their appeal. I wonder how he does it?"

* * *

Inesco's solo was almost ended. Draga flung one of the roses from her bouquet so skillfully that it landed on the bridge of his violin, just as the last note trembled to silence.

"It's that holiday he takes," she said. "Every spring, at about this time, he disappears, as you know. Where does he go? No one can tell, except that he returns in autumn and plays better than ever."

Inesco had crossed the room and was bowing his thanks for the rose.

"Why don't you do what I ask, instead of thanking me with words?" Plump, middle-aged Draga spoke the words fretfully. "That you need a change from the city, I can understand. But why don't you, just for once, accept my husband's offer of any fee within reason and come with us to our villa in the mountains to entertain our guests. You will be free to laze all day long, although in the evenings, of course—"

"Perhaps, Excellency, I would like to laze in the evenings, too." Inesco's wide yellow face creased into a smile. "We gypsies are lazy, you know. We must take our ease in our own way. Tonight, for instance, is the last night I play here for some months to come. When spring calls, it is time for me to follow her and learn some new tunes before winter."

"Then play me the Cuckoo Song, first. You know it is my favorite."

"Excellency, each spring I play you the Cuckoo Song. You will hear it this spring as usual."

"It is my leitmotif," breathed Draga, looking round the restaurant, sure that the old Rumanian air would suggest her presence, so often did she ask for it.

A few minutes later her face grew dark and angry; for the band was playing something else, and Inesco had disappeared. She sat on for another hour, but he did not come back; and, when she left Capsa's at last, his big shining car had gone, too.

* * *

Inesco was even then in the train, traveling north,—in a third class compartment in spite of his wealth. His violin lay across his knee and every now and then he would pluck out a little tune from its heart, while the air turned colder and the stars shone brighter. For they were creeping steadily north into the heart of the Carpathians.

At dawn, he tumbled out of the train into the Trans-sylvanian capital of Koloszvar. He walked through the town, incongruous in his white shirt and crumbled tails, until he reached the gypsy quarter known as the Street of the Wooden Spoons. Entering a crazy, tumbledown house, he divested himself of his fine clothes and dressed in a shabby tight-trousered suit, with an old sheepskin jacket slung over the shoulders. The other gypsies in the house did not seem in the least surprised at his coming, but only nodded indifferently as they whittled long-handled kitchen spoons out of chips of wood. They were not musicians themselves, but belonged to a carving and carpentering tribe. Inesco's fame was nothing to them.

* * *

Outside the town, spring had already come and the fields showed a carpet of young fresh green. The mountain streams were so full of melted snow that they made pools like green glass goblets filled to the brim. Across the valleys the cuckoos called to each other and Inesco imitated them on his violin, grinning to himself when one was fooled into making answer. By nightfall, he had reached an encampment of his own tribe and shared their mammaliga porridge, sleeping afterwards under a canopy made by a piece of sacking to keep out the cold.

* * *

The next morning he moved on with them, first through the forest, then through a dirty, picturesque village or two, where he played with the others before the inn in order to make a few coins. Playing thus with the others, he learned to shed that operatic sweetness, those city refinements of style which came between the naked fire and poetry of the primitive melodies. If he played to his tribe as he played to Capsa's habitués, they would roar with laughter, and no gypsy likes to be laughed at.

"Now we are coming to the villa of Lahovary, the rich wood-merchant," said the leader toward evening. "Perhaps we may find a stray chicken or two for the pot," he added significantly.

A young lithe gypsy, as fluid as water, was sent out to prospect at dusk. The water in the pot was boiling by the time the chicken was plucked and drawn. After supper, Inesco threw away the bone he had been gnawing and rose with his violin in his hand. "The city has spoiled me," he said regretfully. "Just fancy! I go to pay for that fowl with a tune. Yes, and to keep a promise as well."

* * *

Draga Lahovary liked to sup by candlelight, with the curtains undrawn so that the stars might blaze down like diamonds through the clear frosty air. She had only begun her soup, when the first notes of the Cuckoo Song reached her through the windows. Shrill, piercingly sweet, it spoke of spring woods and the call of birds. It was the soul of the peasant speaking, freed at last of sophisticated accompaniment and the smoke-laden air of Capsa's. The tune sounded so rude and unfamiliar that neither of its listeners recognized it for the moment. Then Lahovary said smiling: "Why, that's your favorite tune, my dear! Take this coin and throw it to the fellow."

His wife leaned over the sill and tossed the penny out on to the lawn. A ragged, corpulent figure shuffled out from the undergrowth, picked it up and placed it between his teeth, then bowed with faint gypsy derision and disappeared. Draga Lahovary turned into the room again. "No wonder I didn't recognize it," she said. "Now, if Inesco were playing it— But he is an artist, even though he didn't keep his promise to me, the rascal!"

Elizabeth Kyle

Invincible

Beside the twilight pool she walks apart:
Beauty, the ivory maiden, child of peace,
Who knows the high stars and the lifted heart,
The touch of gentle things that will not cease.

She has not left us, even in these years;
Hers is a country that no hordes invade.
Beneatn the straying winds, the wheeling spheres,
She moves through time serenely unafraid.

Helen Frith Stickney

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH."
JESUS

Each week the Christian Science Sentinel goes out to the world with a wealth of articles and editorials, and also special and timely information regarding the Christian Science movement, together with authenticated testimonies of Christian Science healing. It was founded in 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. Price, one year, $3.50; single copy, 10c.

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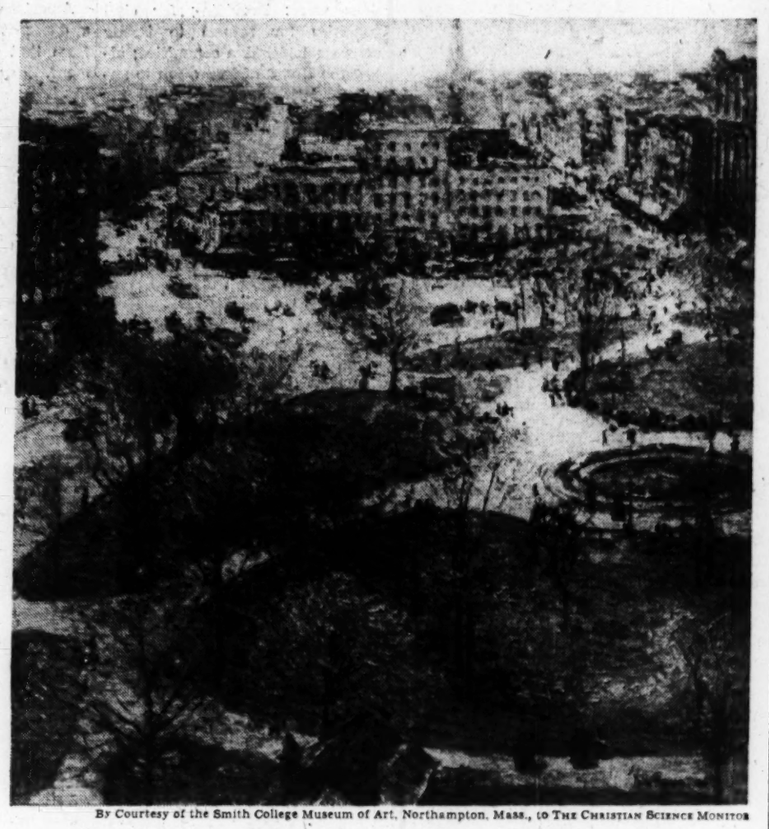
"You Think There Was a Winter?"

There were no birds. Then suddenly
Birds are as common as the air.
You look about, and bird by bird
You count them everywhere.

There was no singing. Suddenly
Each thicket shakes out sounds of song.
You think there was a winter? Fie!
The birds know you are wrong.

Elizabeth Coatsworth



By Courtesy of the Smith College Museum of Art, Northampton, Mass., to The Christian Science Monitor

"Union Square in Spring, 1896": *A Painting by Childe Hassam*

Childe Hassam (1859-1935) was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts. His early career resembles that of other American artists, commencing with business but soon turning to illustration. Most alert Americans of his day went to Paris for a few years, where they became attached to one or another of the French masters. Childe Hassam worked after Jongkind and Monet, responding to the Impressionists' swift and cursory method of recording subjects. He depicted the daily scene, city streets, and the countryside. Whatever the theme, it was translated into the little multicolored strokes of pigment which caught the quality of sunlight as it fell upon objects and characterized the atmosphere. Childe Hassam's pictures are notable for joyousness, for an enchantment which he found not in dreams but in daily events. This artist discovered beauty in the parks and streets of American cities, as Monet and Pissarro discovered it on the thoroughfares of Paris.

Dorothy Adlow

Across the World for a Piece of Chalk

I once determined to go across the world for a piece of chalk. There were boxes of chalks of all kinds and colors at home, but they were of no use to me; one, and one only, would do, and I must get it for myself.

I didn't want this piece of chalk to draw with. It was symbolic of something to be captured and mentally assimilated, thus to become forever mine. Deep down, for years, lay this secret determination awaiting its moment.

* * *

Mr. Chesterton was responsible for it. When he went out, one morning in Sussex, with a pocketful of brown paper and six colored chalks and discovered his urgent need of white, "shining and affirmative . . . fierce . . . and definite," to give point to his pictures, when, in his exigency, he discoursed on roses, stars and mercy, the sun and silver satin, only to resolve into peace and plenty at finding that he was sitting on a whole hill of white chalk; then he first revealed to me, along with a finer comprehension of the positive quality of white, something of the nature of the English Downs, "those colossal contours that express the best quality of England, because they are at the same time soft and strong"; their smoothness declaring "in the teeth of our timid and cruel theories, that the mighty are merciful."

I knew then that I must see them. To realize my own completeness, to set my soul at rest, I must know them.

* * *

I have my piece of chalk now. All the way from New Zealand and right across the world, I went for it. It is to me a symbol of magnificent ideals, more nearly reached by the British than by any other race on earth. And oh, the joy, the satisfied delight, with which I broke it off the sheer-white cliffs of England!

B. E. H.

An Irish Dance at the Crossroads

One of the favorite diversions is an occasional glimpse of a "crossroads dance" on a pleasant Sunday afternoon, when all the young people of the district are gathered together. . . . A place is generally chosen where two or four roads meet, and the dancers come from the scattered farmhouses in every direction. In Ballyfuchsia, they dance on a flat piece of road under some fir trees and larches, with stretches of mountain covered with yellow gorse or purple heather and the quiet lakes lying in the distance. A message comes down to us at Ardnagreena—where we commonly spend our Sunday afternoons—that they expect a good dance, . . . and "so if you will be coming up, it's welcome you'll be." We join them about five o'clock,—passing, on our way, groups of "boys" of all ages from sixteen upwards, walking in twos and threes, and parties of three or four girls by themselves; for it would not be etiquette for the boys and girls to walk together, such strictness is observed in these matters about here.

When we reach the rendezvous we find quite a crowd of young men and maidens assembled; the girls all at one side of the road, neatly dressed in dark skirts and light blouses, with the national woolen shawl over their heads. The wide stone walls, or dikes, with turf on top, make capital seats, and the boys are at the opposite side, as custom demands. When a young man wants a partner, he steps across the road and asks a colleen, who lays aside her shawl, generally giving it to a younger sister to keep until the dance is over, when the girls go back to their own side of the road and put on their shawls again.

Upon our arrival we find the "sets" are already in progress; a "set" being a dance like a very intricate and very long quadrille. We are greeted with many friendly words, and the young boatmen and farmers' sons ask the ladies, "Will you be pleased to dance, miss?" Some of them are shy, and say they are not familiar with the steps; but their would-be partners remark encouragingly: "Sure, and what matter? I'll see you through." Soon all are dancing, and the state of the road is being discussed with as much interest as the floor of a ballroom. Eager directions are given to the more ignorant newcomers, such as, "Twirl your girl, captain!" or "Turn your back to your face!"—rather a difficult direction to carry out, but one which conveys its meaning. Salemina confided to her partner that she feared she was getting a bit old to dance. He looked at her gray hair carefully for a moment, and then said chivalrously: "I'd not say that was old age, ma'am. I'd say it was eddication."

When the sets, which are very long and very decorous, are finished, sometimes a jig is danced for our benefit. The spectators make a ring, and the chosen dancers go into the middle, where their steps are watched by a very critical and discriminating audience with the most minute and intense interest.—From "Penelope's Irish Experiences," by Kate Douglas Wiggin. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

"Turn yourselves, and live ye"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When in difficult circumstances, men may not see a way out of their troubles, or know how to solve their problems. Some may be convinced that they must submit to the miseries in which they are involved, and in consequence they try to go on in the darkness without expectation of light. To these, and to all who will listen, the call comes, through the Word of God as voiced by the prophet Ezekiel (18:32), "I have no pleasure in the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God: wherefore turn yourselves, and live ye."

Sincere study reveals this admonition to be a call to turn from the belief of life in matter to an understanding of Life as God, as Truth and Love. It is a call to be obedient to the laws of God, the creator of all that really exists; to realize the truth that all—each one in his real being—are the sons of God; to realize that none are condemned to unhappiness, or to the false belief that posterity must suffer for the sins of its forefathers. It is a call to turn away from sin, from wrongdoing and wrong thinking, in order to find, through a higher understanding of God, good, one's real selfhood as spiritual, abiding in harmony, righteousness, and holiness.

Christ Jesus knew that from the false basis of belief in material existence God's perfect universe cannot be seen. Through his implicit faith in the Father as the creator of the universe and man, he helped the sinful, the sick, and the distressed to regain their birthright of freedom, as children of God. He turned their thoughts from sin to holiness, from sickness to health, from insanity to sanity, and from mortality to immortality. His knowing of the unbroken relationship which exists between God and man, enabled him to deny the claims of heredity, of sin, and of death, and to awaken his followers from the dream of material sense to the understanding of spiritual life, which reflects God, divine Life.

In accord with the teachings of the Master, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 458, 459): "Christianity causes men to turn naturally from matter to Spirit, as the flower turns from darkness to light. Man then appropriates those things which 'eye hath not seen nor ear heard.'" Through the Science of Christ, we learn to know God, good, as the only source of being, in which life is harmonious and eternal. How important, then, to become acquainted with Life as God, good, and to know that wisdom, intelligence, and substance come from God, divine Mind!

Once a mother came to a student of Christian Science asking help for her child. The child, during this visit, was shown a little birdhouse on the terrace and was told, among other things, that Love feeds and cares for all of its ideas. About a year later, the mother, who had turned away from Christian Science, found herself in great difficulties. Going out for a walk with her child, she passed the street where the student of Christian Science lived. The child then asked, "Mother, when are we going to hear about Love again?" The mother repeated, "What do you mean, to hear about Love?" The child answered, "You know, mother, where Love feeds and cares for the birds." The mother recognized the call of divine Love to turn again to Christian Science, through which the truth of God and man had been revealed to her, her child had been healed, and sadness had been turned into happiness. She, therefore, turned again to Christian Science for help, and, on the following Sunday, a happy mother and child went to the Christian Science church, the one to attend the service, the other to go to Sunday school.

Through the study of Christian Science one learns to know that Life is God, infinite divine Love. In proportion as the individual turns away from the false belief that man exists in matter, he will be free from its claims, whether they seem to appear in the form of heredity, sin, sickness, or death. The Christ-power is ever available. Therefore the healing work which Christ Jesus bade his followers do, may be accomplished today in individual experience. Christian Science opens the way for every individual to learn of true happiness and harmony here and now. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says (p. 13), "The world of error is ignorant of the world of Truth,—blind to the reality of man's existence,—for the world of sensation is not cognizant of life in Soul, not in body." Hatred, injustice, cruelty, bloodshed, infidelity, and so forth, belong to "the world of error." God made the real universe and saw that "it was very good" (Genesis 1:31). Therein are expressed righteousness, purity, and love. Let us learn through Christian Science to see "the world of Truth," and to listen to the call, "Turn yourselves, and live ye."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Spring

Spring has run her fingers
over the hills
In daffodils,
And her feet go dancing by
In emerald. The sky—
A-topple with white
Clouds light
And airy
Fairy
Floating high—
Leans down in laughter
After
She touches the hills
In daffodils.

Florence Irene Gubbins

"Intoarceţi-vă la Dumnezeu, şi veţi trăi"

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

E posibil că atunci când se găsesc în împrejurări grele, oamenii să nu vadă o eşire din dificultăţile lor, sau să ştie cum să-şi rezolve problemele. Unii se lasă convinşi că trebue să se supue mizeriilor de cari sunt cuprinşi, şi în consecinţă ei incearcă să continue în întuneric fără speranţă de lumină. Acestora şi tuturor celor ce vor să asculte, le vine chemarea, prin Glasul Domnului astfel cum a fost proclamată de profetul Iezechil (18:32), "Eu nu doresc moartea celui ce moare, zice Domnul Dumnezeu. Intoarceţi-vă dar la Dumnezeu, şi veţi trăi."

O cercetare sinceră destăinueşte că această îndemnare este o chemare de a se întoarce de la crezarea existenţei vieţii în materie, către înţelegerea Vieţii ca Dumnezeu, ca Adevăr şi Iubire. Este o chemare de a da ascultare legilor lui Dumnezeu, creatorul a tot ceia ce există în realitate; de a-şi da seama că toţi—fiecare în adevărata sa fiinţă—sunt fiii lui Dumnezeu; de a-şi da seama că niciunul nu este condamnat la nenorocire, sau la crezarea falsă că posteritatea trebue să sufere pentru păcatele strămoşilor. Este o chemare de a ne îndepărta de păcat, de greşală şi de cugetare falsă, pentru a găsi, printr'o înţelegere mai înaltă a lui Dumnezeu, bine, că fiinţa noastră adevărată este spirituală, susţinută de armonie, dreptate şi sfinţenie.

Hristos Isus a ştiut că nu putem zări universul perfect a lui Dumnezeu de la baza falsă a crezării în existenţa materială. Prin credinţa sa implicită în Tatăl ca fiind creatorul universului şi al omului, el a ajutat păcătoşii, bolnavii şi nenorociţii să-şi recâştige dreptul lor de moştenire la libertate, ca copii ai lui Dumnezeu. El le-a întors gândurile de la păcat la sfinţenie, de la boală la vindecare, de la nebunie la sănătate şi de la moarte la nemurire. Cunoscând legătura neîntreruptă care există între Dumnezeu şi om, a fost în măsură să nege revendicările eredităţii, a păcatului şi a morţii, şi să deştepte pe discipolii săi din visul simţurilor materiale la înţelegerea vieţii spirituale, care reflectează pe Dumnezeu, Viaţă divină.

In conformitate cu învăţăturile Mântuitorului, Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea şi Fondatoarea Ştiinţei Creştine, scrie în cartea ei fundamentală, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor, pp. 458, 459): "Creştinismul face pe oameni să se întoarcă în mod natural de la materie la Spirit, după cum floarea se întoarce de la întuneric la lumină. Oamenii îşi însuşesc atunci ceia ce 'ochiul n'a văzut şi urechea n'a auzit.'" Prin Ştiinţa lui Hristos, învăţăm să cunoaştem pe Dumnezeu, bine, ca fiind singura sursă a fiinţei, în care viaţa este armonioasă şi eternă. Cât este de important atunci, să ne familiarizăm cu ideia că Viaţa este Dumnezeu, bine, şi să ne dăm seama că înţelepciunea, inteligenţa şi substanţa vin de la Dumnezeu, Minte divină!

Odată, o mamă, a venit la un cercetător al Ştiinţei Creştine să ceară ajutor pentru copilul său. In cursul acestei vizite i s'a arătat copilului o mică colivie cu păsări pe terasă şi i s'a spus, între altele, că Iubirea hrăneşte şi se îngrijeşte de toate ideile sale. Cam un an mai târziu, mama, care abandonase Ştiinţa Creştină, se afla în mari dificultăţi. Mergând la plimbare cu copilul său, a trecut pe strada unde locuia cercetătorul Ştiinţei Creştine. Copilul a întrebat atunci, "Mamă, când o să auzim din nou despre Iubire?" Mama a repetat, "Ce vrei să spui, să auzim despre Iubire?" Copilul a răspuns, "Ştii mamă, acolo unde Iubirea hrăneşte şi se îngrijeşte de păsări." Mama a recunoscut chemarea Iubirii divine de a se reîntoarce la Ştiinţa Creştină, prin care adevărul despre Dumnezeu şi om îi fusese destăinuit, copilul său fusese tămăduit, şi tristeţea fusese transformată în fericire. De aceia ea s'a reîntors la Ştiinţa Creştină după ajutor, şi, Dumineca următoare, o fericită mamă şi copil s'au dus la biserica Ştiinţei Creştine, ea pentru a urma serviciul religios, el pentru a se duce la şcoala Duminicală.

Prin studiul Ştiinţei Creştine învăţăm să ne dăm seama că Viaţa este Dumnezeu, Iubire divină infinită. In măsura în care individul se îndepărtează de la crezarea falsă că omul există în materie, el va fi liber de revendicările sale, fie că ele apar sub formă de ereditate, păcat, boală sau moarte. Puterea-Hristos este vecinic la dispoziţia noastră. De aceia opera de tămăduire pe care Hristos Isus a poruncit discipolilor săi s'o împlinească, poate fi realizată azi în experienţa individuală. Ştiinţa Creştină deschide pentru fiecare individ, aici şi acum, calea spre cunoaşterea adevăratei fericiri şi armonii. In Science and Health Mary Baker Eddy spune (p. 13), "Lumea greşelei nu cunoaşte lumea Adevărului,—este oarbă faţă de realitatea existenţei omului,—fiindcă lumea simţurilor nu este conştientă de viaţă în Suflet, nu în trup." Ură, nedreptate, cruzime, vărsare de sânge, necredinţă şi aşa mai departe aparţin "lumii greşelii." Dumnezeu a făcut adevăratul universs şi s'a asigurat că "era foarte bun" (Genesa 1:31). Aici este exprimată dreptatea, curăţenia şi iubirea. Fie ca să învăţăm prin Ştiinţa Creştină să cunoaştem "lumea Adevărului", şi să ascultăm chemarea, "Intoarceţi-vă şi veţi trăi."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Women's Day Is Coming ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

From newspaper headlines, one gets the idea that every munitions factory in the country is welcoming women workers with open arms these days.

Actually that is far from the truth.

President Roosevelt and Paul V. McNutt, the Government's new Man Power Chief, indicate they are getting ready to call on women to register for factory jobs. As a matter of fact, the United States Women's Bureau is opposing registration at this time because there are 1,500,000 experienced factory women still looking for work. Before the war they worked in silk mills or in factories making radios, aluminum utensils, zippers, and many other things for civilians. When they go to look for a new job in a defense plant, they find that the men who were thrown out of work along with them get jobs first.

Not until the end of 1942 does the Women's Bureau expect the difficulties in the growth of war industry, conversion and expansion to have subsided to the point where there will be a real need for women to leave their homes for factory jobs.

Everybody in Washington has a different estimate on the number of women at work or being trained for armament assembly lines, but they all agree that today the picture as far as the use of woman power is concerned, is extremely spotty.

In some munitions plants—especially in the Midwest ordnance plants, large numbers of women are at work and doing a creditable job. In other places, they are being told to come back again in six months.

The Women's Bureau gets hundreds of letters a week from women who want jobs in war plants. It hardly knows what to advise them, since in certain parts of the country where male labor is scarce they may walk in and get a job tomorrow. In other sections, they might take various training courses and then have to wait six months or a year for work. In general, it advises them to consult their local United States Employment Service as to the situation in their own community.

War production chiefs in Washington have been advocating the training and employment of women for many months now, but education and industry haven't kept pace. Up until Pearl Harbor only one per cent of all trainees in Government-aided vocational classes were women. In February the War Production Board ordered "immediate extension of defense training to women on a basis of equality with men." Five thousand women are now enrolled in engineering classes in colleges and universities. Many inexperienced women workers are trained in the plants for the simpler jobs requiring only a few weeks' training. In addition, the training-within-industry program of the WPB trains women within plants so they can be upgraded to higher-skilled jobs.

Training has been one of the bottlenecks keeping women from getting jobs, it is true, but at the same time Women's Bureau field workers are still finding plenty of prejudice and inadaptability on the part of employers, even when trained women are at hand.

It may even be plant policy to hire women, but there is often a foreman who can't quite grasp the idea of having a girl in overalls on his assembly line.

Many of the restrictions on the hiring of women are described by Women's Bureau chiefs as "superficial." One company wouldn't take any women that weighed more than 130 pounds. The excuse given was that they would take up too much room in the plant.

A number are objecting to hiring older women, but the Women's Bureau is "plugging" for them to be taken in to operate power sewing machines and do other jobs that don't require top dexterity. One company said it wanted only wives of present employees to simplify housing problems. Another barred married women because it didn't want to be accused of taking mothers away from children.

The wage situation is also "spotty." WPB wage policy says that entrance rates for men and women doing the same work shall be equal. Women's Bureau investigations show the aircraft assembly plants observing this rule, almost to a factory. But in the small ammunition plants women are being taken on at considerably lower wage rates than men.

The Women's Bureau hopes that women won't be unduly discouraged. Their day is coming. It doesn't believe, however, in rousing women's hopes by premature registrations and recruiting campaigns that may prove to have been a "wolf, wolf" cry when real need for their services becomes widespread.

South America Speaks: Recife

In the Mediterranean Brazil ..... *By Roland Hall Sharp*

Recife and Bahia, meaning reef and bay, are Brazilian cities as Mediterranean as Venice or Naples. They are smaller, and less flamboyant, but share that indefinable Mediterranean atmosphere compounded essentially of sun and blue sea and breezy people in mellow-roofed cities that perch on steep slopes with their bare feet dangling in the surf.

Seldom will you find a more sea-going city than Recife. Like Venice, Recife makes little if any distinction between whether its foundations are laid on land or in the water. The main business and shipping district occupies an island between the deep, narrow harbor and the wider bay formed by the Rio Capibaribe. Four bridges lead to other larger islands. The two central bridges come straight out from streets that start at the same point and spread to form a large V when seen from the air.

Other waterways meander through Recife, and there are many islands, so that bridges abound. You are apt to meet small sailing craft of rakish rig at frequent intervals, literally where most cities would call it a street intersection. That is another Mediterranean characteristic of Recife, this city so unlike Belem with its heavy tropical atmosphere, or Natal with its dunes of sand and its moorlands.

Definitely a People of the Sea

People of Recife fit into the picture naturally. Visibly they respond to the sea. Many of them live along the fine beaches, including Boa Viagem. A definitely Mediterranean touch is given by the triangular sails, rising from a point on the jangadas, or rafts, of fishermen and small merchants.

Along the waterfront in Recife you meet boats of nearly every description. Coastwise sailing vessels tack their way through rows of steam merchantmen. Stevedores unload and load exotic wares beneath the long line of modern cranes on rails for movement parallel to the dock.

In Recife we met the manga rosa. This queen of the mangoes is especially large—from five to six inches long—pink cheeked, and exceedingly fine eating. That is, if you eat a mango. You don't quite drink it, but certainly it can't be chewed or swallowed. My first experience with such a large one came at the Recife dock. Peeling back the rich orange-pink skin, smooth and clean, I began, leaning over the parapet. Little did I know the size of the undertaking so blithely entered upon. With every manga rosa should be furnished the following: one large towel; one wash basin with running water; much elbow room; dental floss to remove the fine threads that are inserted, as through the eye of needles, between every two teeth before the mango has yielded all its delicious juice, leaving a hard flat oval seed matted with those threads.

Luxuriating With a New Hotel

Later, taking the above precautions, I enjoyed several manga rosas, but never again found such good ones as at Recife.

The City is luxuriating in a new hotel, by all odds the finest in northern Brazil. Its presence considerably enhanced my stay, as compared with a brief stopover here in 1938. At Belem and Natal you become accustomed, on the southward journey, to low prices in colonial Brazilian hotels. But in Recife the quality, refinement, and variety of the cuisine make you marvel — at United States $1.75 daily for everything. But to Brazilians the 35$000 (they write it just that way) is not so low, even when the astronomic Brazilian currency system is reduced to its proper level. That long figure simply means 35 milreis, at about 5 cents United States each.

Adding to the Mediterranean aspect of Recife is the old city of Olinda, perched on a hill slightly to the north in full view. Its history is tied in with the Dutch, for the Marquis of Olinda held forth here when the stout seafarers of the Lowlands extended their domain to this part of the South American continent. Olinda the town glows in the sun, its towers and spires and terraces set above distant groves of coconut palms, just at the edge of the sea.

Those coconut groves extend for miles along the coast. From the air they appear to be planted in rows, but actually they are wild. Recife enjoys the coco milk, one of its most popular beverages.

Such beauty as this portion of the Brazilian coast offers to an eye aloft on wings can only be hinted in words. The Great Barrier reef which gives the city its name is part coral, part volcanic. Lights and colors play in the water as it alternates between deep and shallow. White sand beneath the surface sends turquoise refractions glistening to the top. Bays and islands weave patterns of ever-changing line and curve as we fly into and out of Recife, City of the reef.

To Change the Subject:

Paisley Shawls and Poke Bonnets ..... *By Ethel C. Ince*

"The trouble with us is that we just fumble along paths of least resistance," announced Mrs. Buttercrunch firmly. "That is a sign of obsolescence. What we need is someone with a few really live ideas to start us moving in a definite direction."

Miss Spinney, in her accustomed seat at a table for two against the wall, looked across the room at the cashier, seated by the door, as though flashing a warning that Mrs. Buttercrunch was in one of her managing moods. The cashier, too well disciplined to acknowledge even tacit comments of one member concerning another, kept her gaze demurely on the calendar pad before her and began to finger some menus that lay beside it.

Meeting no encouragement in that direction, Miss Spinney returned to considerations of luncheon, and Patty, the little Irish waitress, was soon scribbling in her order book mysterious notations such as "cr. mush." and "b. pot.," which her rich Celtic tones, floating back from the pantry a few moments later, would reveal as symbols for creamed mushrooms and baked potato.

But Mrs. Buttercrunch, undampened by her failure to stir an audience, plunged happily on, swept buoyantly on the currents of her imagination.

"We should have a really public spirited program," she insisted. "The times demand it. The rationing of automobiles and bicycles has given me an idea. We must start a club to educate people to ways of living that our forefathers enjoyed. That is what we need most today—the rugged virtues."

She emphasized the last two words by bringing her right hand down smartly on the tablecloth, and Patty, returning with Miss Spinney's order, swerved sharply away to keep her tray out of reach of such impetuous gestures.

"Splendidly put," applauded Mrs. Weatherwise from a neighboring table, in tones that conveyed admiration, tempered with interrogation. "But a trifle terrifying, don't you think? We shall have to give it a name that is very homely and disarming, to soften the implications. Or why not have costumes—Paisley shawls and poke bonnets—and call ourselves the 'Double P's'? That would give a touch of mystery, and mystery goes over so well nowadays."

"We must not get away from our real purpose," Mrs. Buttercrunch warned, having accepted the interruption as an opportunity to gain new impetus. "We must have two programs—one for usefulness, the other for recreation. We must have classes for giving instruction in making the things that the industries have stopped producing. For recreation, we can plan walks to historic spots; that will be an education in patriotism as well. What we need as a nation is to get back to our beginnings."

"What about having a try at kitchen gardening?" Inquired Mrs. Weatherwise, continuing her effort to be helpful. "Washington and Jefferson were farmers. I heard such a nice story yesterday. It was about Sally Sundry. She is growing mint and chives in a window box in her room as a contribution to the war effort. So original, I thought it. And Betty Bright is collaborating by watering them on week-ends, when Sally goes home."

"I hear that amateur agricultural efforts are being discouraged," Miss Spinney remarked coldly. "There was a talk about it on the radio."

"These wouldn't really be amateur efforts if they were properly directed," protested Mrs. Weatherwise. "We might even go into it in a big way. There are a good many houses not so far from here that have large backyards that are of no particular use to anyone as they are. They might be very profitable as war gardens."

"I do hope no one will propose digging up the Public Garden to do victory farming," said Miss Spinney, with a sigh of distress. "Although," she added meditatively, "I wish we might have sheep on the Common. Sheep would look so cosy on the Common."

"And sheep on the Common would be symbolic of our entire national policy—making our natural resources productive for the war effort, you know," agreed Mrs. Buttercrunch, welcoming the idea enthusiastically. "I shall write to the Mayor tomorrow and ask him to have the city government start a sheep ranch on the Common."

"And be sure to sign it as president of the Double P's," reminded Mrs. Weatherwise. "That will make more of an impression on His Honor."

Russia's Help Essential for American Victory

United States cannot choose now between perfect and imperfect Allies.

Americans at War
Forty-fifth of 48 articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Among the 26 United Nations now fighting for survival, the four strongest are Russia, Great Britain, China and the United States. The most successful land fighter so far has been Russia. The continued and vigorous help of Russia is essential for American victory. One may say, soberly and truthfully, that our future, to a large extent, depends on Russia. That fact gives great importance to the question: What is the rôle of American Communists in the present struggle and what should be our attitude toward them?

To answer this question wisely, one must try to free himself from prejudices, base his considerations on broad, deep realities and let his conclusions be determined by the supreme interests of the United Nations. The situation, of which the Soviets constitute so vital a part, must be carefully studied as a whole.

Let it be stated at the very outset that this writer considers Communism a very undesirable form of social organization. Secondly, America cannot choose now, between perfect and imperfect allies. No such possibility exists. Thirdly, the aggressive German nation, through the agency of the Third Reich, led by the tyrant Adolf Hitler, organized in Naziism, blinded by the doctrine of race superiority, made potent by the most productive industrial machine in the Old World and aided by many subjugated peoples, is a terrible menace to the very existence of America. It has set out to obliterate the American nation as a nation. On the other hand, the Russian nation and empire through their fleets, armies and factories are not a serious menace to the United States, as a state or to the Americans as a nation. The doctrine and system of Marxism, which has found its most potent expression in the U. S. S. R., is an internal menace to America, but it can certainly be averted by wise social measures and good government.

Two Choices

So America faces two pairs of choices. In our internal affairs we might follow a rigid "Fascist" course, which would so divide and weaken us that we would be in danger of national destruction at the hands of the Axis powers; or, on the other hand, we may fully co-operate with "red" and reddish inclined Americans devoted to the war effort, which course will necessitate a policy of constant and fundamental social reforms essential for combatting the spread of Communism here. In international affairs, America must choose between the horror of a Hitler-dominated slave-world and an international order, in which Soviet Russia may play a leading role. The choice resembles that between sinking in a cold, muddy river, or swimming through the cold, muddy water to rain-soaked land. Neither prospect is pleasant, but surely no normal man would have any doubt as to which course to take.

Now what is Communism and to what extent has it taken hold in America? First of all, Communism is a conspiracy. But it is far more than that; it is also a political party. And it is vastly more than a party; it is a philosophy, an outlook on life; it is an attitude, a form of sympathy for plain people. It is most certainly a major world force, in potentiality.

As a political party, Communism is of very little importance in the United States. In the last presidential election, the Communist candidate got only 46,251 votes out of 49,815,312, even fewer than the Prohibition Party. It is quite probable that the actual membership of the party in America has never exceeded 75,000. Also, party publications are small in number and not well supported. There are not enough rank and file Communist Party members to maintain a vigorous Communist press. As a political organization it is incomparably weaker here than it used to be in France, Germany, Spain or even Bulgaria.

Takes Risks

This writer has observed, also, that most out-and-out Communist meetings in America are not very well attended. They usually begin rather unpunctually, and remind one of intimate, family affairs. When an appeal is made for money at them, the response is often quite meager. At a major New York Communist meeting last week, the money-raiser cried, "You aren't warming up." The audience wasn't. One gets the impression that the same few people give over and over again and the same speakers say the same things over and over again. One also gets the impression that most people at Communist meetings are "new Americans." One may hear many languages spoken by his seat-mates. It can be stated very positively that the Communist Party, as a political organization, has attracted very few Americans, and especially old-line Americans.

As a conspiracy, however, Communism represents a very formidable force. That is due both to its doctrines and to its leaders. A typical Communist is both a missionary and a warrior. He has a "burden" on his heart, just as an ancient prophet. He is fanatical, brave, hard; he takes risks, accepts privations, endures hardships. This writer, in his long experience in many countries, has come in contact with many Communists and considers them the most Spartan crusaders of modern times. They are indifferent to prisons and defy execution. They use freedom to the utmost limit in pushing their cause and never fail to turn a martyrdom into a vehicle for winning sympathy. For them freedom is as ether waves; chains are as bonds of sympathy. They combine elasticity with rigidity, personal initiative with extreme discipline, utter ruthlessness with words of sweetness and light. And they are indefatigable. Nothing wears them out or exhausts their ingenuity. They are arch conspirators, bearing messages of a "new day."

And their loyalty is unreservedly, unequivocally to the Communist cause. Because of it they "hate" father and mother, they "hate" country and nation. They consider themselves above flags and boundaries, above morals and qualms, warriors in a supreme cause, heralds of unmatched news. They have turned their work into a religion. They glow with the zeal of knights errant. The Dictatorship of the Proletariat is their deity, Stalin is their prophet.

Of course, in this devotion to an ideal, high above states and nations, they are not at all unique. Most early Christians scorned individual states, most of all Rome. Their citizenship was in the City of God. Early Mohammedans had the same point of view and served it with the same zeal. Bulgarian, Serbian, Albanian, Turkish, Persian, Hungarian Moslems gave their unreserved allegiance to the caliph and spurned their own nations. Jesuits also had the type of loyalty that rose above all states.

Direct Policies

Crusading Communism, in other words, requires a certain temperament. Stern-faced Inquisitioners; fanatical, barefooted soldiers of the "Prophet" riding white-robed over desert sands; Puritans beheading a king and hanging Quakers; Jesuits enslaving continents; Italian revolutionary Carbonari following red-clad Garibaldi; young German Nazis plunging into front lines for the Fuhrer—all resemble one another in their extremism. There is nothing in modern history so common as for extreme Communists to become extreme Nazis.

Now, most American Communists are not equal to Omar's early followers in zeal; nevertheless, they are the most zealous political group in the United States. And though they haven't established much of a party, they have gained control of many "front organizations." They are generals in many near-Communist armies. For example, Communists have exerted a dominant influence on groups of students, actors, teachers, journalists, writers, lawyers, and artists. They have had almost completely under their control an organization known as The American League for Peace and Democracy. And they have directed the policies of very powerful labor groups.

So, although they attracted only 46,000 votes, they dominated vital groups containing many millions of members, and up to the Communist-Nazi Pact their influence was growing. Furthermore, it went far beyond all those "front organizations," into parlors, pulpits, universities, editorial offices, social settlements, seminaries, government institutions. Millions of earnest people, who feared Communism and loathed its cruel demagogic leaders, still felt drawn to it, because it openly professed to be on the side of the poor and under-privileged. Millions of good Americans felt ashamed to oppose these self-appointed "champions of the poor."

A great and ominous choosing of sides began to take place in America. This is a unique land, a refuge for the thwarted, the home of the free, "God's country." It was conceived in liberty and actually based on the proposition that all men are created equal. Its greatest heroes were friends of the poor. Also, America is Christian; churches dedicated to the lowly Nazarene lift high their spires from every town and city in the land. If there is any people on earth or in history which should have dedicated itself to helping the poor and needy, it is the American nation. The Ages seem to have travailed since the beginning of time to prepare this state, that in it all men might be brothers.

Symbol of Protection

Yet, what happened? Not America but Russia became the symbol of protection for poor people. Russia was considered to be the little man's champion, not America. Russia sang of him, wrote of him, gave plays for him, prepared vast armies allegedly to fight for him. And America actually seemed to repudiate all that. If an earnest pastor, inspired by the Bible, solemnly stood before God and dedicated his life to helping common people just as he believed Jesus had, many Americans called him a Communist. They wrote books about him, put him in a "Red network," "sicked" very brutal, loud-mouthed committees on him. If a teacher told his pupils they ought to devote their lives to making a better America, he might be called a Communist. If a writer wrote a book in defense of destitute farmers, he was called a Communist. If a social worker exerted himself to establish a minimum of justice for terribly exploited Negroes, he was "branded" a Communist.

A day of choosing seemed to be approaching. On one side, Mrs. Dilling was screaming against the Reds, Gerald Winrod was fulminating against Reds, the KKK and the Nazi Bund were raging against Reds, some great corporations for the sake of profits were co-operating with Adolf Hitler and his cartels, rich bankers in California and other states, by turning agriculture into an industry, were putting millions of Americans off the land, leaving them destitute. In contrast to this, Communists and people called Communists were championing the cause of little children, workers, migrants, share-croppers and Negroes. They were doing things that used to be called Christian, and used to be considered American.

Millions of Americans

So millions of Americans, who knew nothing of Marxism, who loathed dictators and deplored Soviet brutality, became ashamed to take the side of Elizabeth Dilling, of Charles E. Coughlin, of poll-tax defenders, of rich Vigilante farm terrorists. The overwhelming majority of Americans are factory workers and fairly poor farmers. These largely make up our nation. Millions of Americans wanted to take their side—if sides had to be taken. And, because crusaders called Communists fearlessly worked for such people, Communism as a fearless friend of the poor began to exercise a vague influence over multitudes of conscientious Americans. They felt glad that one mighty, rather legendary state and a strange, rather fearless, fanatical group openly, without apology, worked for the poor. That kind of sentimental Communism became quite a force.

What is the status now? After Stalin and Hitler made their terrible pact in August, 1939, American Communism of every sort, both as a party, as "front organizations," as a potent but nebulous attitude of sympathy for the under-privileged, received a staggering blow. It was almost reduced to the nucleus of Communist conspirators.

But since Soviet Russia was attacked by Hitler, and the Red Army made its marvelous resistance, Communism in America has started to advance again. At present, indeed, it is in the most advantageous position of its whole history. And the line it follows is very effective. It has become completely American in appearance and ostensibly patriotic. Naturally, it boosts Russia, but so does every other loyal American who wants to save his country.

For Unity

The American Communist is for complete American unity and for unity among all the United Nations. He heartily supports Great Britain and China. He advocates buying Defense Bonds. He eagerly co-operates with patriotic clergymen of all sects and refrains from attacks on religion. This writer, indeed, recently heard a Soviet Vice-Consul use in a public speech religious words that would have become a pastor or priest. The American Communists are working for harmony among all nationality groups in this country and among laborers of all categories. They urge increased production with unwearying zeal and are rather moderate in their demands for labor. They urge co-operation among Russians and Poles, Russians and Ukrainians, Serbs and Croatians, Slavs and Hungarians. American Communists of Bulgarian origin vehemently condemn the policy of the Sofia Government; those of Hungarian origin condemn Horthy's alliance with Hitler.

One may safely say that very few people in the United States so tirelessly support the war effort as the Communists. They are against all appeasement, against all such helpers of Hitler as Social Justice and Winrod's Defender, against every hint of a movement for America's capitulation, against pacifism, and against all the undecided doctrinaire neutrals who think America is as imperialistic as Hitler and that it doesn't matter who wins. Practically no other group in the country supports the President more ardently than they. The Russians are our most effective allies abroad; the Communists at home are among the most tireless supporters of our war efforts all along the line.

Do they sincerely wish an American victory?

Certainly. They want that with all their hearts, because it is essential for a Soviet victory.

Communists on Job

Do they hope to strengthen their hold on labor, youth, "intellectuals" and government agencies, thereby intensifying the Communist danger.

Naturally. Communists are on the job. They make hay while the sun shines. Russia's Red Army is a shining sun. Its successes tend to increase Communist successes here. Americans must not blink the fact that its triumph would spur the Communist movement here.

Suppose Russia met reverses and a Soviet Pétain or Laval appeared. How would that affect American Communists? Would they sabotage America's war effort in that critical moment?

They might, if they thought such a Soviet Pétain spoke for world Communism. It would create a very grave situation for us.

If the United Nations win a complete victory, would Soviet Russia be strong in Europe and the world?

Assuredly, if Russia continues to do its part in bringing victory. After Napoleon's defeat, Russia played a leading role in Europe for 30 years. It would almost certainly try to spread Communism in Europe. If even a victorious Czar spread Czarism, through the Holy Alliance, how much more would a victorious, crusading Bolshevik Russia try to spread Communism.

Choosing the Lesser

All these are very real dangers. We live in a dangerous epoch. We must bravely and wisely weigh dangers and choose the lesser ones. A Hitler victory would mean a slave world, without a single breath of international freedom. That is the supreme peril. A triumph of the United Nations would mean that a victorious United States, Great Britain and China along with a potentially strong Germany would remain to offset mighty Soviet Russia. So Sovietism would remain a lesser peril. A Hitler triumph would mean the subjugation of the Americas and the breaking of our new heterogeneous nation into pieces. A United Nations triumph, on the other hand, would give an impulse to native Communists here, but there is no doubt that a wise, fair government could introduce just reforms that would preserve democracy and remove the causes of local Communist successes.

No one can give guarantees. This is not a drama whose fifth act is already written. America is a glorious adventure. So is freedom. So is brotherhood. We are launched on an epochal adventure to save and promote liberty. We are surrounded by dangers and must choose the lesser ones. We have much-needed friends and helpers, among whom are Russians in Europe and Communists here. For our own interests we must work with them, honorably using all their power and devotion, confident that in the end a good international order will be more acceptable to the nations of the world than dictatorial Sovietism and that real democracy in the United States will be more acceptable to Americans than Marx's despotic Dictatorship of the Proletariat.

If we want to win this war we must spend less time in arousing suspicions against the Communists and the Soviets and more generously welcome their badly needed help at this most critical moment in our history.

Cargill in the Milwaukee Post

Inspiration Point

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post Dispatch

The Modern Ark

London Daily Mirror

Joan of Arc, Laval Version

Martin Finds Republicans United Against Isolation

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 22 — Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, declared today that Republicans in Congress and in the country are unitedly in support of the Party's new anti-isolationist platform and are ready to give it effect at every opportunity.

Contrary to some members of the Committee, which has just concluded its first meeting since the war, Mr. Martin holds that the peace-policy resolution adopted earlier this week is fully binding on the Party and its representatives.

Martin's Conclusions

In keeping with this significant interpretation of action taken by the committeemen from 48 states, Mr. Martin advanced the following conclusions in an interview with the writer:

That Republican senators and representatives are duty bound to conform to the new policy declarations which emerged from the Committee's Chicago deliberations.

That this resolution, repudiating isolationism and advocating the decisive participation of the United States in international action to preserve the future peace, represents an authoritative addition to the Party's national platform adopted at Philadelphia.

That the Chicago declarations must constitute the basis of the Republican campaigns in the coming Congressional elections.

That while Republican Congressional candidates may properly amplify and extend the latest platform amendments, they must not depart from them in substance or in spirit.

That consideration will be given to the possibility of a caucus agreement among the present Republican delegation in Congress as a means of giving further support to the resolution of the National Committee.

Taft Stand Disputed

The opinion of Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who opposed any expression of policy on postwar problems, that decisions of the National Committee could not in any way bind the Party or its representatives, is completely rejected by Mr. Martin as Chairman.

"The National Committee," he said, "is the creation of the Republican National Convention. It is the duly authorized instrument of that Convention. It is the only legal authority through which the Party can act. It is its right to declare policy and its declarations of policy have the same effect as the platform of the Convention itself."

That is a strong and important statement by the Minority Leader of the Lower House who was Chairman of the Philadelphia Convention and is the unanimously re-affirmed Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Different Oratorical Note

It will be quite a thing, in fact, if Mr. Martin makes the Chicago resolution as binding upon himself as upon Senator Taft and other Republican Congressmen whose voting records run substantially counter to the direction of the unexpected but clear-cut Republican swing against isolationism, both with respect to the war and with respect to international policy after the war.

But Mr. Martin certainly gives every appearance of meaning it when he stamps the Willkie-sponsored resolution as a postscript to Philadelphia and implementing it should produce a different note in Republican oratory in the imminent primary and election campaigns.

"The Republican National Committee may well be proud of its accomplishments in Chicago this week," Mr. Martin said in a statement appraising the Committee's action. "The Committee has defined the position of the Republican Party upon questions of vital importance to America.

"There was complete unity. The Party, from coast to coast, is knit together as it has not been for more than a year. All controversial questions were handled with wisdom and in a remarkable spirit of co-operation that amounted to statesmanship.

"It was a great day for the Republican Party."

Mr. Martin is confident that the Republicans will make considerable gains in the Congressional elections this year and have a prospect of controlling the House, to do which would require them to increase their present representation by 54 votes, a tidy little accomplishment. He agreed that developments of the next few months of the war would be the determining factor.

Program to Be Drafted

Meanwhile, Mr. Martin is going to appoint a new Chairman of the Republican Finance Committee but he does not look for large contributions. He says this will be a "poor man's campaign but may be a better one for it."

Mr. Martin said a campaign program will be drafted at a meeting of state chairmen, vice-chairmen, and publicity directors to be held either in St. Louis, Mo., or Cincinnati, Ohio, the first week in June. He believes one of the main issues this year will be the Administration's record on non-war spending.

"The people are willing that we spend all that is needed in the war effort, but they are getting fed up on other expenditures. They are demanding a reduction of normal governmental expenses and they want nonessentials cut out," he said.

Egyptian Premier Gets Confidence Vote

CAIRO (AP)—Mustapha Nahas Pasha's Government received a 165-to-5 vote of confidence April 21 in the Chamber of Deputies after the Premier had emphasized his loyalty to the British alliance and promised: "I shall never take any action calculated to lead Egypt into war, nor will I provide the Allied Armies with Egyptian man power."

Presented Anti-Isolation Resolution

Associated Press

Republican Resolutions Committee

This subcommittee of the Republican National Committee presented to the National Committee the resolution sponsored by Wendell Willkie which pledged the Republican Party to oppose an anti-isolationist policy. Those in picture are (left to right): Mrs. Pearl Sayre, Ardmore, Okla.; David S. Ingalls, Cleveland, Ohio; Wallace Townsend, Little Rock, Ark.; Walter S. Hallanan, Charleston, W. Va.; Werner W. Schroeder, Chicago; Robert Burroughs, Manchester, N. H.; Mrs. Gladys Knowles, Missoula, Mont.

G. O. P. Senators Like Party Action

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—Congressional Republicans gave general approval yesterday to resolutions newly adopted by the party's National Committee advocating international co-operation after the war to maintain world peace.

Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon, the minority leader and 1940 Vice-Presidential nominee, called the Committee's action in Chicago Monday "a good day's work," which he said had produced "a definite statement of the party's present and future responsibilities."

Senator Warren R. Austin of Vermont, assistant leader, said he was "greatly relieved that the party has freed itself from the color of isolationism." But Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont expressed the view that the resolution presented "nothing to offend and nothing to inspire."

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) New York, a self-styled "prewar non-interventionist," called on fellow Republicans to drop prewar controversies.

"It is evident," the New Yorker said in a speech in the House, "that the Republican National Committee considers such prewar controversies as non-intervention versus intervention to be dead issues, and that any attempt to revive them, as was done against Senator Brooks in the recent Illinois primary, promotes disunity and impairs our all-out war effort.

"I hope that all Republican members of Congress will unite in upholding the principles enunciated by the Republican National Committee in this fall's Congressional campaign."

Dewey Has Willkie Puzzled As to Stand on Party Policy

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—The political dueling between Wendell L. Willkie and Thomas E. Dewey, the two outstanding bidders for place in the Republican Party, had new writing here today in the aftermath to the Chicago resolution of the Republican National Committee pledging the Party to support the United States' participation in world affairs "both now and after the war is over."

Mr. Willkie fails to be impressed by Mr. Dewey's present stand for the nation waging "a relentless, cruel and bitter war." He, like others, recalls that Mr. Dewey was definitely in the category of anti-New Deal partisans who disagreed with the Roosevelt foreign policy in the crisis days preceding the declaration of war, and Mr. Willkie, Republican Party leaders and influential forces to whom the Party's leadership respectfully listen, are standing four square demanding that Republicans seeking party place come out categorically against appeasers, for the abandonment of isolation once and for all and make clear their willingness "to take a position of world outlook and co-operation."

Willkie In All Over

Mr. Willkie has placed his whole political strength against anything resembling a straddle by candidates for office. His Party offensive comes as many quarters see a powerful peace drive by Hitler in the offing.

Mr. Dewey, who loomed in the Party scene as a most likely prospect for the New York governorship nomination this year, polished off the Chicago "leadership" action in a telegram which, Mr. Willkie said, left him "puzzled."

"I am not sure . . . whether he urged the Committee to adopt isolationism or for the United States to take a position of world outlook and co-operation" Mr. Willkie said. "I am glad, however, to learn that Mr. Dewey now commends the position taken by the Committee on the subject."

Recalling the Republican isolation attitude following the first World War and the mysterious absence of personal communications which these two leading figures in Party affairs maintain, observers see Mr. Willkie's present exception to Mr. Dewey centering on the latter's failure to posit the American postwar course.

Dewey for Unity for Victory

Mr. Dewey's message to the Committee, released in Chicago through J. Russell Sprague, National Committeeman from New York, merely deplored the "battle of words," on what, since Dec. 7, had united parties in "complete unity of purpose to win the war."

"But we should not neglect our duties," he added, "to demand and procure a more efficient conduct of the war and a firm declaration, as Republicans, we shall help lead America in procuring a lasting peace after we have won the war. . . .

"I have no interest in sponsorship of resolutions on their form. I do earnestly urge you to assist in bringing unity in support of an American doctrine for victory and for maintaining the peace thereafter."

The consensus here today following Chicago is that Mr. Willkie's stand against appeasement and everything short of an all-out victory has made him, as titular head of the Party, the leader who will guide the Republican organization out of the wilderness. While his resolution was watered down somewhat, it was seen as the strongest statement that has come out of a Republican meeting in a long time and as making isolation real and an issue only to Republicans whose policy is guided by an opposition habit.

Technical Skill of America Offered to India by Johnson

NEW DELHI, India, April 22 (AP)—Because the defense of India is of vital concern to the United States "U. S. troops already are in India and more will come," Louis Johnson, head of the United States advisory mission here, told a press conference today.

[Mr. Johnson's reference to troops now in India presumably meant the air force under Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton which already had struck effective blows at the Japanese.]

"The technical skill of the United States will, to the extent to which you will accept it, be applied to the problem here," he added.

Of Sir Stafford Cripps' unsuccessful mission to seek Indian approval of Britain's plans for its future status, Mr. Johnson said only that "there is going to be a Johnson version of the story, but the time for that version has not arrived as yet."

War Seen As Entity

Mr. Johnson declared that the United Nations saw the war as an entity, calling for victory everywhere, and not as a "European war with an Asiatic sideshow."

"The sending of an American technical mission," he told a press conference, "is further evidence of the realization in my own United States and in the United Nations that this is one war.

"I want to be put on record that it is not the purpose—I should say it is not the strategic purpose—of the Allied nations to accept defeat on one front so as to assure victory on another."

"Our coming to India is not a matter that is based entirely on the war situation," Mr. Johnson declared. "America has not been disinterested in India—may I say disinterested in this part of the world. We have had a dependency in Asia—the Philippines. We have had long and happy cultural relations with the people of India and the people of Asia.

"The President of the United States said recently that we are going to put far greater resources now under the direction and for the benefit of China. In other words, we shall help China with her defense and at the same time we have announced that after the war we will divest ourselves in China of all functions that before or during the war the American Government exercised in China and whenever the Government of China tells us it is ready to assume those functions.

No Territorial Designs

"I state in these terms our attitude to convince you, and through you the people of India, of the integrity of purpose of the American Government in coming here—of our complete lack of territorial designs on India.

"You have done a pretty good job of production in India today, but it is peacetime production. We hope the technical mission and myself can induce the Indian people and Government to let us aid them to the maximum of their ability for all-out war production."

Winners of $1,000 Grants Are Named

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Edgar Lee Masters, the poet; Norman Corwin, radio playwright, and Donal Hord, San Diego, Calif., sculptor, were among the 10 winners of $1,000 grants named by the American Academy of Arts and Letters and the National Institute of Arts and Letters

Dr. Walter Damrosch, Academy President, said winners were chosen for outstanding work in art, literature and music. The awards were the first to be made annually and jointly by the two arts and letters groups.

Other winners were Peggy Bacon and Cathal O'Toole, both of New York City, in the art field; Robert McBride, Professor of Music at Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., and Bernard Hermann and Edward Margetson, New York City, in music; and Muriel Rukeyser and Hermann Brock, New York City, in literature.

U. S. Troops Build Line In Hawaii Hills

WITH THE MOUNTAIN TROOPS IN HAWAII, April 22 (AP)—The roughest, toughest soldiers in the mid-Pacific have hacked a potent defense line out of the rocks and hills high above Pearl Harbor.

These troops of mountain infantry have to be tough just to reach their hidden posts more than 50 miles by road and trail from Honolulu.

They are guarding beaches 2,500 feet below plateaus ideal for parachute troops and gorges into which whole enemy battalions could disappear.

There are armed nests concealed in trees, brush and rocks. There are dugouts hacked into solid mountainsides. The whole system, served by pack train, is connected by precipitous trails.

We are now at the detachment's kitchen, way down in a gulley, from which hot food is packed daily to the more lonely outposts. Men within hiking distance are coming through the trees to dinner—they have time for but two meals a day, the last at 2:30 p. m.

Capt. Birdsey Learnan, of Essexville, Mich., a member of the West Point Class of 1938, is commander of the detachment, a hardy crew.

"They are certainly workers . . . they are buying lots of war bonds, too," the captain said.

It was almost seven miles back and down that we had left the main road.

Maj. D. H. Buchanan, general commander of the Hawaiian pack trains, offered us a mule for the long ascent but after an exchange of pleasantries with one doughty animal, we chose to walk.

From then on until we met Corporal George W. Walters, of Indian Orchard, Mass., life was just one weary footstep after another.

He was 'way up on the trail, persuading the Misses Mary and Ida —mules to the world in general— to continue their work.

We caught up with him just as his climactic blast of vocal disdain seemed to lift both animals and their dragloads of lumber clear off the trail. This final effort put them over the top of the hump and the corporal was happy.

It was here that Captain Learnan rode out from a side trail and walked with us to "halfway stables," where we visited with Privates Albert Cohen of Gilman, Conn., and Edward J. Kilmer of Delhi, N. Y.

We are due to start back in a few minutes. Major Buchanan, who rode up again, offered a mule for the trip but we were not interested. So the major cheerfully insisted on walking down with us. It probably will seem a long way.

It would have served the Japanese well right if they had been along today.

Premier of Dutch At Invasion Time Termed 'Traitor'

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—The Netherlands Government in-Exile in a radiocast last night to the Nazi-occupied homeland assailed Dirk Jan de Geer, Dutch Premier at the time of the German invasion, as a "traitor" and a "tool for his people's enemy."

The radiocast said Mr. de Geer, who returned to the Netherlands from London late in 1940 to join his wife, nad written a pamphlet which the Nazis were permitting to circulate and which "is a crafty plea for a compromise peace."

Mr. de Geer also was accused of twice breaking his word: first, when he went back to the Netherlands via Lisbon and Berlin at a time when he had accepted a mission from the exile government to the Dutch Indies and second, because he promised when he got back to the Netherlands that he would live as a "forgotten citizen."

"With this pamphlet," said the radiocast, as quoted by the Aneta News Agency, "the writer has betrayed the Netherlands people, whatever happens to him personally."

[The British Radio on April 17 quoted a report from the Netherlands as saying that Mr. de Geer is to be put on trial by the Nazi authorities.

"He is blamed for maltreating Dutch Nazis in May, 1940, and for provoking Japan," said

Press Interference Brings Indictment

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 22 (AP)—The Hudson County Grand Jury indicted Eugene T. Sharkey, former assistant county prosecutor, yesterday on a charge of interfering with a news photographer, under a 1937 statue which prohibits interference with reporters or photographers on assignment.

Mr. Sharkey was accused of assaulting Edward E. Harrigan, Bayonne Times photographer, as the latter photographed two vice trial defendants in the Hudson County Court House on March 24.

Mr. Sharkey, who was Bayonne police recorder in 1923 is defense counsel in a vice case not yet called to trial.

Henry Morgenthau, 3d. To Enter Army in May

CLEVELAND, April 22 (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, 3d., son of the Secretary of the Treasury, announced today he would enter the Army as a private late in May.

A graduate of Princeton University, young Morgenthau has been connected with the Cleveland Metropolitan Housing Authority and the National Housing Authority for two years.

His younger brother, Robert, is in the Navy.

Today's Woman

Thanks to Uncle Sam, We Now Own Our Own Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war—indirectly—has done one family a distinct service. It has turned my husband and me from renters into owners.

It was a shock when we suddenly learned that the family homestead lay within the area to be devoted to a huge new government munitions plant. Four generations of us had lived there and it was dear to us. But now our favorite uncle needed it and we loved him and owed him too much to make any protest. There were five of us children, and Uncle Sam's generous payment, divided, gave us each a tidy sum. Although we had always had in mind owning a place of our very own, my husband and I had never been in a postion to buy a place. Now, we decided, things would be different.

Before we could change our minds, we put almost four-fifths of our inheritance into defense bonds. The money had come to us unexpectedly and we felt that it was the right and wise thing to do. Then we bought a lot in a nearby small town. Tom decided that he would operate a corn sheller instead of farming any more, since he was no longer a young man.

Move on Short Notice

But where were we going to live until the new house we intended to build was finished? No houses for renting were available and we had to move in a very short time.

Lying awake one night I had an idea. On the home farm was a 16 x 32 foot wooden structure that had been used as a barn and later, a garage. Would it be possible to move that onto our town lot and fix it up for a temporary home? I poked Tom awake and put it up to him.

"I guess I could move it with the tractor," he said. "It's old but it's well built . . . and better timber than you can buy nowadays. It ought to do us for a while. You've got a head on you all right."

After the building was moved onto the back of the lot—so as to leave room for the new house in front—Tom, with the help of our son-in-law, John, set it up on 8-inch concrete blocks and partitioned it into two small bedrooms, a living room, and a kitchen.

"You ought to have a furnace," John remarked.

"But how can we," I asked, "with no basement? And you can't dig a basement under a house that's already in place."

"Well, I'll be over Saturday and we'll see," promised John, who isn't much of a talker.

Digs the Basement

How John wedged himself under that house I don't know, because he's a big fellow, but he did. A slip scraper was pushed under it, with a rope attached to the tractor. John lay on his stomach, holding the handles of the scraper, all the neighbors standing around and watching with great interest. When a depth of seven feet was reached, shovels were used to shape the basement, which was 16 x 24 feet. A concrete block wall was built and a cement floor, sloping to a drain. Then the hot air furnace was installed.

We were warm and comfortable but we did need more room. Tom had been too busy with his corn shelling to start the new house. With John's help again, he added a good-sized service porch to the kitchen, extending the gable end of the original building. This porch was partitioned with the stairs going down to the basement in the outer part and a bathroom opening from the inner part. A well was bored and an electric pump installed. Now we had hot and cold running water, a small, easily-tended stove in the basement heating the water in the tank. A shower was installed in the basement, instead of above the tub in the bathroom. The men use this when they come from work.

Sun Parlor Added

A few months later John and Tom built a sun parlor, with a large closet, tearing down most of the front wall of the living room and leaving a wide-arched opening.

All these additions were made from Tom's earnings with the corn sheller since we didn't wish to disturb any of our defense bonds investment.

We have given up all thought of building a new house. Our little home has everything we need, is attractive and comfortable. We like our large front lawn and are seeding it and putting out evergreen trees along the front walk. Our house is no architect's dream come true, but it is a home come true to us, owned, not rented. And though our beloved old homestead no longer stands, we have the comfort of knowing its destruction was for the sake of our country's good. Home and country—they mean much to us Americans.

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Pearl Buck
WHAT ARE WE FIGHTING FOR IN THE ORIENT?
in the APRIL 25 issue of the
Weekly Magazine Section

Here is a pointed warning from this world-acknowledged authority on the Chinese people which you cannot afford to miss. The Christian Science Monitor is privileged to give its readers Pearl Buck's own idea of what we *should* be fighting for in the Orient. If you have friends who are interested in Asiatic affairs, order extra copies of the April 25 issue for them by using the coupon below.

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Today's Woman

Bachelor Even Hooks His Own Rugs

By Gwendoline K. Spang
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

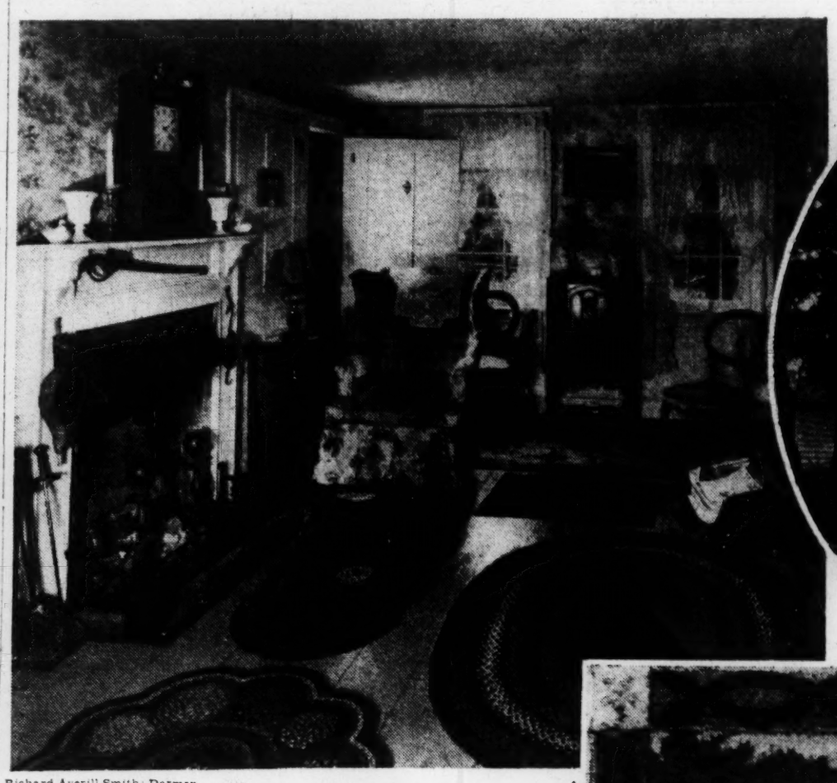
How does he ever run this place without the assistance of a woman? What has he done that would be worth copying at our house? These are the first questions that come into the mind of a woman on entering a house that a bachelor has made into an attractive home for himself.

A gifted bachelor in Medfield, Massachusetts, though insisting on anonymity, has consented to have his house and his talents written about. Winner of the first prize in last summer's hobby show in the neighboring town of Walpole, and of special awards the summer before, he lives with Ponto, his English setter, in a 106-year-old house that he restored and remodeled a few years ago. Though he has only now retired from business in Boston, he managed to get along beautifully without any outside help, and to improve his place all the time.

Has Many Antiques

The house is neat, inviting, and cozy, painted white with dark blue trim, and set beside a country road. Inside, it has old-time wallpapers, "punkin" yellow floors, and a papered ceiling in the dining-room that the bachelor sprinkled with silver stars—"three sizes; cut 'em out myself and pasted 'em up where I thought they'd look good." Everywhere are good antiques, purchased or inherited, good reproductions and knickknacks that are valuable or perhaps, like the vases on the living-room mantel, cost a dime apiece at the Morgan Memorial.

The living-room has three easy chairs, each with a footstool of its own, a sofa, a desk by a window, and several straight chairs. There is a large radio at one end of the room and a small one at the other, plenty of books and magazines and places to put them, also candy jars, flower vases, and four fine antique clocks that, with six more in other rooms, helped win the prize at the hobby show. Lighting is supplied by oil lamps wired for electricity, one by each easy chair and three extra. They, too, were in the exhibit. And in the dining-room cupboard are the 24 china moustache cups that won a special award.



Richard Averill Smith; Darmer

Top left: Living room in the bachelor's house, showing his world-map rug at the far end, the rose-window rug in the foreground, one of his fine antique clocks (on the mantel), and two of his prize lamps. Top right: Trim and inviting—one man's castle. Lower right: Close-up of the map rug, which he designed freehand and hooked himself. It is bordered with twisted ropes and four nautical stars.

Draws Patterns Freehand

But the feature that was most responsible for his honors and the one that any woman would envy was his rugs. He has hooked or braided almost 50 in the past dozen years, of which he has given away about a third. The braided rugs include a "rose-window" of his own devising. As a matter of fact, though he has had no art training, he designed all but one or two of the rugs. He draws the patterns freehand, first on cardboard, which he cuts out and traces around with pencil on the burlap foundation.

One of the most attractive is the map of the world (drawn freehand) with North America in red and the oceans in two shades of blue ("means I didn't have enough of one shade to do it all alike"). Another is his family coat of arms, which includes a robin above the shield, two lions rampant, a hand clutching a snake-circled sword, a bull, and a boar. The animals were clipped, and the whole thing is done in exquisite shades of gray, pinkish-tan, and brown, with a rainbow-variegated border. He made a diamond and rose stair-runner for himself and a hit-or-miss one for some married friends.

After hooking the center he hooks a "wiggle" out to each corner and fills in with more wiggles, all freehand. He is doing a 7x9 Masonic rug now, bordered with a score of Masonic symbols, even including the open Bible and the three swords. It takes him 20 minutes to hook a plain four-inch square, and a clipped heraldic animal takes three hours. He did the map rug in six weeks' spare time.

"What am I going to do with my time now I'm retired? I haven't had time to find out," says the bachelor. "I thought I could go right ahead on rugs, but so many things seem to come up. I followed a schedule when I commuted, but I don't seem to get the chance to now." He gives parties occasionally for friends and neighbors in the sunken garden he made out of his cellar hole, exercises Ponto, and plans to get caught up on a lot of garden work. He lives alone and not only does he like it but all his friends do, too.

Eve Peri Makes Everything An Excuse for Embroidery

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Everything I do is an excuse for embroidery," says Eve Peri, whose New York shop is filled with beautiful hats, caps, bags, chair backs, and upholstering materials, all with some of her exquisite embroidery upon them. Embroidery of such a quality that it has been exhibited in many museums and galleries. The most able interior designers and decorators make use of her work.

It is this rare and consummate skill in needlework which makes Miss Peri an anachronism in our machine world. Her study of needlework has not been formal, nor has she had any other kind of art training except for one or two short periods of painting. But she has spent much time in close observation of fine needlework.

The beautiful embroidered carpet of colored wool on linen, done by Zeruah Higley Guernsey in Castleton, Vermont, in 1835 and now hanging in the American Wing of the Metropolitan, has given her repeated inspiration. When she visited Europe in 1939, she had her first opportunity of studying first-hand the piece of needlework she feels is supreme in the realm of embroidery. It is the great scroll done by Queen Matilda telling of the conquest of England by William the Conqueror.

Miss Peri advises women who feel an interest in embroidery beyond everyday needlepoint but who have not the opportunities to study really fine examples of needlework to go for ideas and inspiration to their scrap patchwork bags. They should not be afraid to experiment with what they find there, she says.

Her own bag is filled to overflowing with cotton, wool, linen, silk, and metal threads from all over the world as well as with hundreds of pieces of antique and modern textiles and all sorts of tapes, braids, and guimpes. "These materials I use as an artist uses his paints and canvas," she explains.

It is this attitude toward her work that takes it out of the realm of needlework and into that of fine art. The great dictionary of stitches which she has mastered she uses in the same spirit. The problem of embroidery, as she sees it, is one of continual relationship of form and texture. Color, stitches, and manual dexterity all must fall into their proper relationship to that major problem.

Miss Peri's designs are not worked out in detail on paper beforehand except in rare instances and then she is not likely to follow them far. Her usual method is to block out the design roughly on the background fabric and then literally draw in the color pattern and texture with needle and thread and textiles. Her favorite motifs are the design of the human face and the chanticleer.

Thelma Pence

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BEAUTY TREATMENTS FOR THE HOME
The Christian Science Monitor
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Show Your Colors With Candles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Red, white, and blue candles, in styles both thick and thin, have recently been introduced to lend cheer to your rooms and to show your colors with jaunty patriotism.

These come in a variety of gay designs. Very impressive are the sturdy, thick candles whose flames burn down in the center and whose light glows softly through the outside walls of the candles as the flames go slowly deeper into them. One of these, standing about 7 inches tall, has a wide red stripe around the very top, then a white stripe, and at the bottom, one of blue. Another has narrow diagonal stripes of red on white, with a blue band around the base upon which are superimposed white stars.

Right up-to-date is the blue candle banded at the bottom with several stripes of white, and boasting a nice white "V" on its side. This comes in other colors, too.

For contrast, you might choose 18-inch tapers of solid red, white, and blue, rising so tall and slim that their straightness seems miraculous. These blend gracefully with flower arrangements. You can select these also in sets of three—one red, one white, one blue—in a single base just right to fit into an ordinary sized candlestick.

Almost as dainty in effect as the tapers is the plain red or blue candle spangled with silver stars or the very elegant white one starred with gold. Placed in a group together, these three have a special stateliness.

To cast a lovely glow over the comfort, graciousness and welcome that you want your home to express—there's nothing quite like candles!

Seersucker Saves Time

With Red Cross sewing, defense classes, and other new responsibilities added to the daily schedule of the average housewife, it's a happy day when she can cut corners. And that's right where the use of seersucker in the family wardrobe steps in to save precious hours over the wash tub and the ironing board. Seersucker is easily washed and takes so little ironing. It has a practical value for summer pajamas that cannot be excelled. Blouses and school dresses of this time-saving material will help keep the family in plenty of clean clothes with a minimum of effort expended.

For the best results starch the material lightly when washing blouses and dresses. It will give them a crispness almost like new and the garments will last twice as long. I've tried it and it works like magic. If the garment seems to need it, you may press it lightly while dry.

J. E. S.

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Three New Bills in Boston Film Houses—Concert of Modern Music

'Invaders,' 'Larceny, Inc.,' 'Quiet Wedding' Opening

In the film, "The Invaders," scheduled for the State and Orpheum Thursday, a group of Nazis land in Canada. In the course of their wanderings, four of them are sheltered by a colony of Hutterites. The Nazi commander tells his hosts what their life would be like in Hitler's "new order." The Hutterite leader makes this reply:

"I don't ask where you come from or what brought you here, although you've left us in no doubt as to your beliefs. Someone has given you, no doubt deliberately, a completely false impression of us.

"We are only one amongst many foreign settlements in Canada. There are thousands of them in this part of the world, and they have been founded, some recently, some 80 years ago, by people who left their homes in Europe because of famine, because of starvation, because of racial and political persecution, and some, like ourselves, because of their faith.

"Some came only to find new land, new boundaries, a new world. But all have found here, in Canada, the security, the peace and tolerance and understanding which in Europe, it is your Führer's pride to have stamped out.

"You call us Germans. You call us brothers. Yes, most of us are Germans. Our names are German, our tongue is German, our old hand-written books are in German script, but we are not your brothers. Our Germany is dead.

"However hard this may be for some of us older people, it's a blessing for our children. Our children grow up against new backgrounds, new horizons, and they are free, free to grow up as children, free to run and to laugh without being forced into uniforms, without being forced to march up and down the streets singing battle songs.

"You talk about the new order in Europe. The new order where there will not be one corner, not a hole big enough for a mouse, where a decent man can breathe freely. You think we hate you, but we don't. It is against our faith to hate. We only hate the power of evil which is spreading over the world."

This may be regarded as the theme of "The Invaders," which stars Laurence Olivier, Leslie Howard, and Raymond Massey. Anton Walbrook plays the Hutterite leader, and Eric Portman the chief of the Nazis.

The second feature will be "Blondie's Blessed Event," latest in Columbia's series adapted from the comic strip. Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, and Larry Simms appear in their usual roles.

★ ★ ★

Paramount and Fenway

Another new bill is to be found at the Paramount and Fenway theaters, starting tomorrow. This consists of "Larceny Inc.," starring Edward G. Robinson, with Jane Wyman, Broderick Crawford, and Jack Carson in support, and "Fly by Night," with Nancy Kelly and Richard Carlson. "Larceny Inc." is described as "the story of a gangster who is kept so busy in an honest enterprise that he hasn't the time to rob a bank." "Fly by Night" is a murder mystery, the cast of which includes also Albert Basserman and Martin Kosleck.

★ ★ ★

'Quiet Wedding'

"Quiet Wedding," an English film, is being shown at the Fine Arts, beginning today. Made in England during the Blitz, it has been described as having charm and humor. The story is of a girl who wanted a quiet wedding but found herself swept into a whirlpool of preparation which for a time threatened to turn a marriage ceremony into a spectacle. Finally the day is saved by the bridegroom, who kidnaps the bride. Margaret Lockwood of "The Lady Vanishes" has the role of the girl, Derek Farr is the fiancé, A. E. Matthews and Marjorie Fielding the girl's parents. Anthony Asquith directed.

Preceding the 9 o'clock showing tonight, the Ballet Barnstormers will be seen on the stage, introducing the spring festival of films. This is a group of young Boston dancers. Their program will include a "Fiesta Aripuana," "Popular Song," "Witch Woman," "Artist's Life," and "Russian Dance."

★ ★ ★

At the Metropolitan

"Captains of the Clouds," starring James Cagney, and "Bullet Scars," featuring Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire, will be held for a second week at the Metropolitan Theater. The Cagney picture shows the Royal Canadian Air Force in action. Scheduled for presentation at the Metropolitan beginning on April 30 is Bob Hope in "My Favorite Blonde," with a stage show called "Four Ink Spots"; and on May 7, "Reap the Wild Wind."

★ ★ ★

At the RKO Theaters

The Keith Memorial is holding over for a second week Ginger Rogers in "Roxie Hart" and "Almost Married," with Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. At the RKO-Boston, the new show starting tomorrow will consist of the stage revue, "Meet the People," with Buddy Rogers and Patsy Kelly, and the film, "The Mayor of Forty-Fourth Street," featuring Freddy Martin and his orchestra, Anne Shirley, and George Murphy.

★ ★ ★

Scollay and Modern

"The Male Animal," with Henry Fonda, Olivia de Havilland, Joan Leslie, and Jack Carson, will be the main feature of the new bill at the Scollay and Modern, starting Friday. The companion film will be "Wild Bill Hickok Rides," with Constance Bennett and Bruce Cabot heading the cast.

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Other Items

The current bill at the Exeter is "How Green Was My Valley," and "Melody Lane." Tomorrow it will be replaced by "The Lady is Willing" and "The Man Who Returned to Life" . . . Starting Friday, the Esquire will offer "Blossoms in the Dust" and "Beau Geste." . . . The South Station Theater will present, starting Friday, travelogues of Damascus, Suez, and North Carolina; "Skiing in Alaska"; "Rod and Reel Makers and Sail-fishing"; "Training U. S. Navy airmen; a Pete Smith Specialty; "Unusual Occupations," comedies, and war news.

Eric Portman and Leslie Howard

In a scene from "The Invaders," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

© Universal

Episode in 'Quiet Wedding'

Margaret Lockwood is at the left of this scene in the film now at the Fine Arts.

Program Changed

Bach's Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 for string orchestra has been substituted for Vaughan Williams' Fantasia on a Theme of Thomas Tallis, on this week's Boston Symphony program. The Vaughan Williams number will be played at the closing concerts next week. This week's program consists otherwise of Berezowsky's Viola Concerto and Berlioz's Symphony, "Harold in Italy." Louis Bailly will be the soloist.

Emerson Dance-Drama

Emerson College students will present their annual dance-drama entitled this year "The Spirit of Democracy," in the Emerson Drama Workshop on May 13 under the direction of Prof. E. R. Riddell. The role of Democracy will be danced by Miss Ruth McDevitt, a senior, of Medford. Choregraphy is by Professor Riddell and music has been composed and adapted by Marian duMont.

Play by Prof. Glueck

Although the Boston Tributary Theater's play contest failed to produce a manuscript considered worthy of the prize, the group has obtained a new play written by Prof. Sheldon Glueck of the Harvard Law School, which it will produce next month.

© Vitagraph

Edward G. Robinson and Jane Wyman

In "Larceny, Inc.," coming to the Paramount and Fenway tomorrow.

New Clarinet Sonata From L. Bernstein

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Young American Musicians, a group that is helping to push the up-to-date cause in town, gave their second concert at the Institute of Modern Art last evening, with the clarinetist, David Glazer, as a principal solo figure. They offered for the appraisal of their audience two items in particular—Sonata for Clarinet and Piano by Leonard Bernstein, with the composer at the piano; and "The Wise Apple Five," for Clarinet and String Quartet, by MacBride. For artists on the string instruments in the second work, they called upon George Millrood, violin; Dorothy Rosenberg, violin; Victor Alpert, viola; and Adelaide Hubbard, violoncello. For other pieces to fit comfortably into their program by way of both contrast and resemblance, they presented Cantari alla Madrigelesca, for string quartet, by Malipiero; and a cycle of Six Songs, "Without Sunlight," by Moussorgsky. They employed, as vocalist, Fred Rogosin, baritone, who recited the songs to English texts, assisted by Mildred Spiegel at the piano.

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The clarinet sonata proved to be well constructed in general and in particular, too, as far as the mere music went. Whether it was inevitably an ensemble composition for wind and keyboard instruments might be questioned. Both the clarinet and the piano have plenty of business allotted to them, and both chime together all right, if for its own sake chiming counts greatly. But the problem of treatment of two qualities of sound seemed more or less ignored. The music turned out to be abstract in a way not usually intended in studies of the sort.

But, for all anybody knows that may be one of the very purposes of the Young American Musicians, to get things free of the old tracks. As for "Wise Apple Five," that is evidently designed in the humorous vein. It is brief and pointed.

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An out-of-the-way matter in the night's enterprises was the Moussorgsky song cycle, wherein the composer shows a waywardness that must have troubled listeners a good deal in his day and will certainly trouble them a while yet. Moussorgsky here handles the voice much as if it were an instrument—a thing he no doubt knew he must not do. Necessarily he failed, inasmuch as the voice is not an instrument and never will be. But here is original music nevertheless. Original 50 years ago, and original still.

'Corn Is Green' and Its Author

It was just before the Munich crisis in 1938 that "The Corn Is Green," the comedy starring Ethel Barrymore which Herman Shumlin brings to the Colonial Theater for a limited engagement, beginning Monday, May 4, was first set up in London. When all London theaters closed upon the declaration of war in September, 1939, the play recessed for three weeks, re-opened at Golders Green, came back to Piccadilly, and closed only when the bombs began dropping too frequently.

The author, Emlyn Williams, is best known in New York for his performance in his own melodrama, "Night Must Fall," which was purchased by the movies. Twice previously he had been seen in this country—in "And So To Bed" and "Criminal at Large." Since "The Corn Is Green" he has had two plays presented, "The Light of Heart" and "The Morning Star," the latter of which is now running with Mr. Williams himself in the leading role of a Chelsea doctor whose professional services are sought during an air raid. The author-actor is also in the British Home Guard and has been working with J. B. Priestley in producing motion pictures for his Government.

Mrs. Williams represented her husband in the preliminary conferences about the New York production. She brought with her the two children of the family, whom she left on a Connecticut farm when she took the clipper plane back to London after the play had been pronounced a success.

The heroine of "The Corn Is Green," played in the U. S. by Ethel Barrymore, and in London by Dame Sybil Thorndike, is a Miss Moffat, a cultured Englishwoman engaged in social work in London who voluntarily exiles herself in a Welsh village where she undertakes to bring some wisdom, culture, and education into the lives of boys working in the mine pits. The original for the character of Miss Moffat is a Yorkshire woman long presiding over a Welsh school. Her name is S. G. Cooke, and it is she who took Williams himself in hand at the age of 10, when he could not speak a word of English, detected in him a thirst for knowledge, and through perseverance and intense application sent him on to Oxford, and, eventually, a career in the theater.

S. G. Cooke, as she signs herself, reads all the Williams plays to this day and never misses one of his London first nights. Williams makes no secret of the fact that the play is partly autobiographical. Although he played the part of the unlettered boy redeemed by Miss Moffat in the London production he had no such intention when he was writing the play. For one thing he was too old, or so he thought. But a young man who could play the role was not immediately available and Williams finally yielded to the importunities of the management and took the part. Had not war intervened he had intended to bring the original company to New York. For eight months prior to the New York production, half a dozen Broadway producers had been negotiating for the American rights. Herman Shumlin won out.

Williams, who got his first taste of the theater while a student at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he won an M. A. degree, is the author of a dozen plays, among them "Virgil," "Glamour," "Full Moon," "A Murder Has Been Arranged," the English adaptation of "The Late Christopher Bean," "Spring 1600," "Josephine," and "Night Must Fall." When first seen in New York in 1927 as Pepys' boy in "And So To Bed," he was but a year out of Oxford.

News of the Screen

Anna Neagle and Herbert Wilcox left New York Tuesday for Hollywood. Less than a week after their return from England, where "They Flew Alone" was filmed around the famous careers of the flying Mollisons, they will begin a round-up of talent at the film capital for the shows to be staged as a benefit for the Air Cadet League of Canada. Players will be invited to take part in 10 performances in principal Canadian cities, of Noel Coward's play "Tonight at 8:30." All participating volunteer their services.

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William Desmond, one of the Western film stars of former years, has been engaged by Hal Roach for an important role in "Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers, son of the late Will Rogers, and Noah Beery, Jr., play the leading roles in the picture.

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William Orr, whose impersonations in the revue "Meet the People," brought him Broadway and Hollywood bids, has been signed by RKO-Radio for an important part in the Damon Runyon production, "The Big Street," in which Henry Fonda and Lucille Ball have the top roles. Based on Runyon's "Little Pinks," and directed by Irving Reis, "The Big Street" went into production this week.

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Negotiations by which Hunt Stromberg becomes a producer under the releasing banner of United Artists have been completed. The new producing organization will be known as Hunt Stromberg Productions, Inc., a California corporation. The agreement is to run for five years and calls for a total of 15 film productions with a minimum of three each year.

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David O. Selznick will appear on a national shortwave radio program to Chungking, China, Friday night under the auspices of the Donovan Committee, along with Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Man Power Commission, and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. Luise Rainer will also appear in a scene from "The Good Earth."

Interpreter of Oriental Dance

La Meri, who with some of her group will perform dances of India and China at the public meeting of the East and West Association at which Pearl Buck and others will speak in Symphony Hall Tuesday evening, April 28, is an American who has made a life study of the Oriental dance.

Her name is Russell Meriwether Hughes. She grew up in Texas close to the border, and learned the dances of Mexico in childhood. From there her interest spread to the related dances of Spain, where she went for further study. The Moorish and Oriental influences in the Spanish dance led her to pursue her research in the Near East, and when she came to India she found in its culture and traditions the very matrix of dance. Further study in the Far East confirmed this impression, for there she found reflections of the ancient Hindu forms.

Until very recent years La Meri has not frequently been seen in this country, for she has spent most of her life abroad. She was in South America on her second journey around the world when war began in 1939. She returned to New York and in 1940 founded with Ruth St. Denis, whose lifelong interest in the Oriental dance is well known, the School of Natya, where fortnightly "reunions" or lecture-demonstrations of the dances of the East were regularly held.

Last fall Miss St. Denis took her own studio and La Meri removed her school to the Master Institute of Arts on Riverside Drive, continuing with her husband and manager, Guido Carreras, the lecture-demonstrations and also giving public performances at the Guild Theater and elsewhere.

She is the author of "The Gesture Language of the Hindu Dance," an illuminating interpretation of that language for the Occidental understanding; and of an earlier book, "Dance as an Art Form."

She was introduced to Boston last season by Jan Veen in his Chamber Dance Concert Series at Jan Veen Studio Hall.

M. L.

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Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"Without Love," by Philip Barry, featuring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Blossom Time," starring Everett Marshall. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—
"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—
"The Inspector General," by Gogol. Presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club. 8:30.

Jov Street Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"As You Like It," by Shakespeare. 8:30.

Music

New England Mutual Hall, 225 Clarendon Street—
Final concert of the season by the Boston String Orchestra. Jules Wolffers, conductor. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"Wuthering Heights," Laurence Olivier and Merle Oberon. 2:38, 6, 9:30. "One Night in the Tropics" Abbott and Costello. 1:10, 4:35, 8.

Exeter—
"Meldoy Lane," Leon Erroll and Baby Sandy. 2, 5, 8:05. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon, Maureen O'Hara. 2:55, 6, 9.

Fenway—
"Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 1, 3:30, 6:45, 9:35. "Sleepytime Girl," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Quiet Wedding," Margaret Lockwood and Derek Farr. 1:20, 3:30, 5:30, 7:40, 9:55. "March of Time—America's New Army." 1, 3:10, 5:10, 7:20, 9:38.

Keith-Memorial—
"Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 8, 10:40. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee and Robert Paige. 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:55, 9:30.

Kenmore—
"The Letter," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 1, 3, 5, 9:40. "The Big Store," with the Marx Bros. 1:15, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—
"Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney and Brenda Marshall. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Bullet Scars," Regis Toomey and Adele Longmire. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Modern—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 9:20 a. m., 12:35, 1:30, 4:35, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 3:15, 8:25.

Orpheum—
"The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 9:40 a. m., 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Paramount—
"Mr. Bug Goes to Town." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. "Sleepytime Girl," Judy Canova and Tom Brown. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—
"Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce and Brod Crawford. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:40, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Scollay—
"The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour and William Holden. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day and Barry Nelson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

South Station Theater—
"Fulton Lewis Travel, Washington, D. C." "Information Please," "Fitzpatrick Travel, Mexico." "Lieut. James Stewart and Charlie McCarthy," "Leo Reisman and Orchestra," "Ray Whitley," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"The Vanishing Virginian," Frank Morgan and Kathryn Grayson. 1:15, 4:50, 8:25. "The Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery and Marjorie Main. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:35, 10:05.

Trans-Lux—
"Close Call for Ellery Queen." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Coast Guard." 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Uptown—
"Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. 1:15, 4:40, 8:15. "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy McDowall. 2:30, 5:55, 9:30.

Washington Street Olympia—
"The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:25, 6:40, 9:55. "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. 10:30 a. m., 1:48, 5:03, 8:18.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. "Valley of the Sun," James Cagney. 1:45, 7.

Allston: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Heart of the Rio Grande," Gene Autry. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. "What's Cookin," with the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Melody for Three," 2 Evenings, continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Son of Fury," Gene Tierney and Tyrone Power. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:30, 4. "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:27, 9:27.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Roddy MacDowell. 3, 8:05, 9:15. "Melody Lane." The Merry Macs and Baby Sandy. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Brookline Village: "Johnny Eager," Robert Taylor and Lana Turner. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Mr. and Mrs. North," Gracie Allen. 1:50, 5, 8.

Cleveland Circle: "Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Dumbo." 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weismuller. "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

University: "Lost Horizon," Ronald Colman. 2:15, 5:30, 8:55. "Target for Tonight," the R. A. F. in action. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. "Honolulu Lu," Bruce Bennett and Lupe Velez. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. "Honolulu Lu," Lupe Velez. 2 Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore and Lupe Velez. 1:45, 7:45. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:48, 9:48.

Codman: "Dumbo." "Call Out the Marines." Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe. 1:40, 7:40.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Strange Case of Dr. X," Lionel Atwill. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3:25, 8:21. "Steel Against the Sky." Lloyd Nolan. 2:14, 7:10, 10:18.

Park: "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant and Jean Arthur. "Mr. District Attorney in the Carter Case." James Allison. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope. 3:12, 9:27. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:32, 8:08.

Hyde Park: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan. 2:10, 8:10. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 3:43, 9:43.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Kings Row," Ann Sheridan. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and the Merry Macs. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 3 & 8:45. "March of Time," 2:35, 8:30.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:35, 9:35. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Mystic: "Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez. 1:35, 7, 10. "Suspicion." John Fontaine and Cary Grant. 3:10, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. "Two Latins in Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. 1:45, 7:30.

Strand: "The Lady Has Plans," Ray Milland and Paulette Goddard. 3:25, 8:35. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 1:50, 7:55. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 3:28, 9:33.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and George Sanders. 3:15, 8:20. "The Wolf Man," Ralph Bellamy. 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable and Jack Oakie. 2:30, 9:15. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 3, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Dumbo." "Paris Calling." Randolph Scott and Basil Rathbone. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Ride 'Em Cowboy." Abbott and Costello. "No Hands on the Clock." Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: Playmates," Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Castle in the Desert." Sidney Toler. 2 and 8.

Strand: "How Green Was My Valley." Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Niagara Falls." Marjorie Woodworth. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs. 2 and 8.

Boulevard: "Kings Row." Ann Sheridan and Ronald Reagan. "Melody Lane," with the Merry Macs 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "All That Money Can Buy." James Craig and Ann Shirley. "Seale Lips," Walter Gargan. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Burma Convoy." Charles Bickford. 2 and 8.

Strand: "Design for Scandal." Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. "Devil-Pass Off." Margaret Tallichet.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "What's Cookin'" with the Andrews Sisters. "Mr. Wise Guy." East Side Kids. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Down in San Diego." Bonita Granville. "Blondie Goes to College." Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Remember the Day." Claudette Colbert and John Payne. "Rise and Shine." Jack Oakie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Ball of Fire." Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. "Shut My Big Mouth." Joe E. Brown. 2 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "This Woman Is Mine." Franchot Tone and Walter Brennan. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure." Johnny Weissmuller. "Blondie Goes to College." Penny Singleton. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Dumbo." "Down in San Diego." Bonita Granville and Ray McDonald. 2:15, 7:45. Daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Dumbo." "Paris Calling." Randolph Scott and Elisabeth Bergner. 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Sons of Fury." Tyrone Power. 2:28, 5:49, 9:10. "You're in the Army Now." Jimmy Durante. 2:14, 6:40, 9:31.

Brooklyn Club Strengthened in Several Spots for Pennant Duel With Cardinals

Dodgers Continue Race Here Against Stengelmen

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Despite the apparent favoritism which is following the Cardinals about the National League this spring, Leo Durocher's Brooklyn Dodgers are counting on getting another crack at the Yankees in the next World Series. At Allston today and tomorrow for a two-game series with the Braves, the Ebbets Field outfit insists that additional aid in the infield, in the outfield and behind the bat have atoned for whatever edge the Redbirds may have on the mound and in speed.

"Vaughan, Sullivan, Galan and Rizzo have strengthened every department on our ball club except the pitching," is the way Durocher tells the story. "And I have every reason to believe that our pitching will be just as good as a year ago."

Dodger Power

Last season the Dodgers had only a 2½-game edge on the injury-riddled Cardinals at the finish of the race. This fact, along with superior speed afoot and a staff of seven or eight starting pitchers, has swung a majority of the critics over to the Cardinal side. But even at this early point in the campaign, the Brooks have warned that they have the power and perhaps just enough hurling to give the westerners a tussle all the way. At least, if the Cards do win, they will know that they have been in a race.

Taking a tip from Casey Stengel and Frankie Frisch, Durocher is trying the shift system. That is, he switches his outfield according to the opposing pitcher. If the other side uses a southpaw, Leo starts Joe Medwick in left, Pete Reiser in center and Johnny Rizzo in right. Otherwise, Augie Galan, Reiser and Dixie Walker are out there. The only catch in this plan is that Walker is slowly clinching the berth which he held solidly all last season.

Galan Stars

Galan, who can also play first base, is added protection in two spots, and has made a big hit with Durocher and Larry MacPhail. Although a switch batter, the former Cub left fielder does most of his hitting these days from the left side. The Dodgers bought Frenchy Bordagaray from Montreal to play center field when Pete Reiser is not available. There has been talk of Reiser being drafted.

Another prize newcomer is Arky Vaughan, the one-time Pirate shortstop. At third base, Arky is filling a spot which critics always said he should be in. He has been in a batting slump, but will step up the attack when he gets in stride. Reese, Herman and Camilli are back at their old infield berths. Everything considered, this is the stoutest inner defense Brooklyn has owned in some years.

Shifts Catchers

Durocher likes Billy Sullivan, whom MacPhail purchased from the Tigers for about $15,000. A left-hand hitter, Billy is sharing the backstopping duties with little Mickey Owen, who almost wore himself out a year ago appearing in 128 games. Mickey will be a better catcher because of the assistance. The manager shifts them as he does his outfield.

Incidentally, when Reiser and Reese are in there, they are the only Dodger regulars who made their start at Ebbets Field. Walker, Rizzo, Bordagaray, Medwick, Galan, Vaughan, Herman, Camilli, Owen and Sullivan are all products of other major league organizations. Some of the hurlers are, too.

Durocher has been starting Curt Davis, Kirby Higbe, Johnny Allen and Ed Head, the last named an 18-game winner at Montreal in '41. Head is one of the most unusual athletes in the majors. Originally a southpaw, he changed to a right-hander after injuring his other arm. Both he and Davis have won two games. With Whit Wyatt slow in starting, Leo started Hugh Casey, his bull pen ace, against the Phils. But Hugh absorbed one of the two Brooklyn setbacks. Wyatt was to make his '42 debut here.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	6	2	.750
Pittsburgh	5	3	.625
St. Louis	4	3	.571
Boston	4	4	.500
Chicago	3	4	.429
New York	3	4	.429
Cincinnati	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	5	.286

Results April 21

Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 2.
Brooklyn 13, Boston 2.
St. Louis 8, Cincinnati 0.
Philadelphia at New York, postponed.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	5	2	.714
New York	5	2	.714
Cleveland	4	3	.571
St. Louis	5	4	.555
Detroit	5	4	.555
Washington	3	5	.375
Chicago	2	5	.286
Philadelphia	2	6	.250

Results April 21

New York 10, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 4, Chicago 2.
Washington at Boston, postponed.

Briefs. . . . Unable to close their series with the Senators yesterday, the Red Sox had a long batting drill at Fenway and took a night train to Washington for single games there today and tomorrow with Bucky Harris. . . . The Dodgers pounded Al Javery and Dick Errickson at Ebbets Field yesterday. . . . The former yielded four hits and six runs, and the latter seven hits and three markers. . . . Errickson, who did not hustle in spring training, is now paying for being out of condition. . . . The two postponed games with the Senators will probably be played during the June 30, July 1 and 2 series at Fenway. . . . The Sox left Foxx, Wagner, Finney, Dobson, Chase, and Dick Newsome home.

N. C. A. A. Meet

EVANSTON, Ill. (AP)—The National Collegiate Track and Field meet at Lincoln, Neb., will be held June 12 and 13, a week earlier than originally planned, Chairman K. I. Wilson of the National Collegiate track and field committee has announced the change was made because many schools have advanced their closing dates.

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'Hep' Games Hold Annual Meet May 16

Despite their revised academic calendars, all seven colleges which are members of the Heptagonal Games Association will take part in the association's eighth annual track meet this spring. Word to this effect has been received from the athletic directors of the various Ivy League institutions by Asa S. Bushnell, secretary-treasurer of the organization. The event is scheduled to take place in the Harvard Stadium on Saturday, May 16.

Dartmouth, which has moved its commencement ahead to May 9, and Yale, whose examination schedule will have started by the day of the meet, will both be represented at the Heptagonals. Announcements to this effect have been made by William H. McCarter from Hanover and Ogden D. Miller from New Haven. No problems in acceleration have been encountered by the other colleges, and Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Princeton will all enter full teams in the eighth running of the meet, which originated at Princeton in 1935.

Fifteen events, eight of them on the cinders, have been scheduled, the hammer and the javelin throws opening the meet at 1 o'clock and the mile relay climaxing the program at 4:15. The time schedule has been telescoped to provide virtually continuous action, as well as to permit spectators to attend other highlights of the busy week end at Cambridge. An Eastern League doubleheader with Cornell is listed for Harvard's baseball team that day, while the Crimson oarsmen will row against Navy, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin in the Adams Cup regatta.

Pennsylvania, host to scores of schools and colleges this week end in its 48th annual relay carnival, is the defending champion in the Heptagonal Association, having taken the title in Princeton's Palmer Stadium last year with 58 points. Princeton was the runner-up and Harvard placed third. Yale holds a prominent place in this year's list of favorites, but the Yale - Penn, Harvard - Dartmouth and Cornell-Princeton dual meets before May 16 are expected to provide a better line on the potential champion.

Chess Players Hold Positions In Ninth Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The ninth round of the National Chess Championship, played at the Hotel Astor, did not change the position of the leaders, all of whom adjourned their games after approximately 45 moves of play in the evening session.

I. Kashdan was paired with A. S. Pinkus, another New Yorker, and he was unable to make any headway with the black side of a Ruy Lopez. He did, however, retain two bishops, but the position was blocked, and the bishops had little scope at adjournment. Imminent pawn exchanges on the king side might improve his chances, but a long ending is in prospect.

Pawns Blocked

S. Reshevsky, tied with Kashdan with 7½ points, also defended a Ruy Lopez. A long and close battle did not give him any appreciable advantage over N. Lessing, but he did retain two bishops against his opponent's two knights. Again the pawn positions were blocked, so that if he is to win, he must do so when the adjourned games are played off.

A. S. Denker and I. Horowitz played an interesting Queen's Pawn game, with each player fianchettoing his King's Bishop. Critical play on Horowitz's part pressed Denker, but he defended accurately and at adjournment, each player had a rook and four pawns, with a draw the likely result.

H. Steiner of Los Angeles won an eventful Queen's Pawn game from I. Chernev. The latter lost a piece in a questionable combination, but was able to emerge with a Rook and Knight for his opponent's Queen. But the Queen threatened to pick up pawns enough to force Chernev's resignation in 45 moves.

Five Decisions

Of the five games to reach a decision, three were won and two drawn. M. Green defeated C. Pilnick in 40 moves. The latter succumbed to a strong attack. L. Levy was able to press through his queen side pawns and forced H. Seidman's resignation in 45 moves. H. Hahlbohm, of Chicago, drew with H. Baker in a Queen's Gambit Declined marked by simplfying exchanges. B. Altman and J. Levin, of Philadelphia, also drew a Queen's Gambit Declined.

The only game of the women's championship was from the sixth round. Mrs. N. Roos defeated Miss A. Raettig.

The Standing
(Men's Championship)

	Won	Lost		Won	Lost
Kashdan	7½	½	Seidman	4	5
Reshevsky	7½	½	Chernev	3½	5½
Denker	5½	3½	Levin	3½	5½
Steiner	5½	3½	Levy	3½	5½
Horowitz	5	2	Hahlbohm	3	6
Pinkus	4½	3½	Altman	2½	6½
Baker	4½	4½	Lessing	2	6
Green	4	4	Pilnick	2	7

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. BROOKLYN
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Wheeling Into Fame at Garden

By a Staff Photographer

Stars of Roller Vanities in Boston Debut

Left: Eleanor Emanuel, of Cleveland, Ohio, one of a family of talented roller skaters, now appearing with the Whirlwind Four in the Vanities. Right: Gloria Nord, of California, one of the foremost professional figure skaters on wheels, starting in this week's performance at the Boston Garden.

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Ball Players Disagree

In an effort to settle that often-discussed question: "Which is the tougher for a big league ball player, the first year or the second?" we cornered Al Simmons, whose lifetime batting average for 18 seasons in the majors stands at a cool .336.

"I've always said the first year," said the Athletics' coach, "and I haven't seen anything lately to change my mind. Everything is new the first time around. The parks are strange, and so are the pitchers and hitters. And, of course, there's usually some guy who's had big league experience waiting to take your job away from you if you don't keep that average up.

Confidence Counts

"If you manage to have a good freshman year, you should be even better the second," Simmons continued. "And why not? You're that much smarter. You've had one full season in the big league. Unless you're stupid, you'll pick up a lot and remember it for the second try. You've had a chance to know the pitchers. And perhaps most important, you're more confident. You're convinced by now that you belong in the big leagues. That's important—a whole lot more important than most people think. It can make a good ball player out of an ordinary one and it can make a great one out of a good one."

Ted Williams was No. 2 on the list. "I'll have to say the first year is the toughest," said the young Red Sox slugger. "It seemed to work out that way with me. I was a better hitter the second time around. In fact, I've improved each year. The first year I struck out more than 70 times, the second year it was in the 40's and last year in the 20's."

No. 2, Says Hubbell

Carl Hubbell was approached for a pitcher's side of the picture. "The second year, always," was the veteran Giant's answer. "I can't put my finger on any particular reason, but it most always turns out that way. Of course, I'm speaking of fellows who play regularly that first year. It doen't go for boys who are around for two or three years before they get in there every day. You may get away with things the first year because the hitters don't know you. But that second time they know your stuff and they're all bearing down to get you out of there."

Mike Ryba, who has toured the minor leagues as much as anybody, added his comment. "A lot of fellows seem to have trouble the second year," said the Red Sox bull pen ace. "But I'll admit I can't give you a logical explanation. It doesn't make sense. I should think the first-year pressure would always be the heaviest. "You're facing a lot of things you never faced before. And then there's this way to look at it: If you don't have a good first year, you're not apt to be around the second."

More Comment

"I'll take the second year," said Jimmy Foxx "Particularly if you have a good first one. They don't pay much attention to you the first time, but if you come up with a good year, they give you plenty of attention the following season. But you can't prove it by me. I didn't play much the first two or three years. I was a catcher then and Connie (Mack) used me only against left-hand pitching."

"I agree with Jimmy," said Pete Fox, who was listening in on the conversation. "The pitchers know you pretty well by the second year and the outfielders know how to play you. Every time you hit a line drive, somebody is waiting for it.

"Some clubs must put a whole lot of importance on that second year, too," Fox continued. "They rarely pay a ball player much the second year. For instance, when I was playing for Detroit, Mr. Briggs would give you a bonus after you had a good sophomore season, but not until then. He said you couldn't rate a man on what he shows in one year."

All of which sounds very confusing, with the question still unsettled. But as Lefty Grove always said: "When you're not hitting or you're not getting the batters out, any year can be the toughest. But when everything you try works, you're always happy.

Toronto Leafs Get Life-Time Season Passes

TORONTO, April 22 (CP)—For all time, members of this season's Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League may enter their home ice free of charge. At a "victory" celebration E. W. Bickle, a Vice-President of Maple Leaf Gardens, announced the players would be given lifetime passes to the building in the form of special coin souvenirs.

The celebration of their capture of the Stanley Cup in a seven-game series with Detroit Red Wings was "mild" and "in keeping with the times," President G. R. Cottrelle told the players and guests.

The Leafs' captain, Syl Apps, in a brief speech, said it was Coach Hap Day who won the cup. "And when I say that I know I'm speaking for the entire team," Apps added. "It was his counsel and guidance that put us where we are today."

Apps oratorical contribution followed Maj. Conn Smythe, managing director of the Gardens and the Leafs and now on active service, who called the team the "greatest" in Leaf history.

Sports Around the Hub

Canadian Hockeyists Not Optimistic

Although ice hockey is very much out of season at the moment, opinions regarding the future of the game are timely. The professional and amateur hockey outlook for next year is dark, according to Walter Brown, manager of the Boston Garden, who returned last night from an amateur hockey meeting in Montreal. "The Canadian hockey authorities are not optimistic," he said briefly.

While in Montreal he saw the Kraut line of Bobby Bauer, Milt Schmidt and Woody Dumart play for the R. A. F. C. in one of the Allan Cup games. They lost the game, 3 to 1, and according to Brown they looked a little stale that particular night.

These are difficult times to attempt new ventures in the professional sport and entertainment field, but the Roller Vanities were well received here at the Garden last night. Much of the show routine is taken from the ice skating extravaganzas, but with sufficient novelty to stand comparison.

The show is somewhat dependent upon priority rights since the skates and the masonite flooring are materials of war value. Harold Steinman, the promoter, previously staged a successful ice show that nearly reached Boston a few years back. What appears to be dust rising from the floor as the skaters move around is, in reality, a light powder to keep dust down in uppers and many bunking in other cars.

It might be advisable for the ladies to leave the breakfast dishes to soak if they want seats at the Yankee-Red Sox game Friday. It is ladies' day, but the advance sale at this early date indicates few unreserved chairs.

Aubrey (Dit) Clapper, captain and coach of the Boston Bruins, returned to town yesterday to attend the Father-Son night of the Brotherhood Lodge, A. F. and A. M., in Dorchester. He appeared none too optimistic regarding hockey next year.

Ball players "just going for the ride" may become a thing of the past with pullman transportation tightening. Last night the Red Sox left for Washington and were able to get only one pullman, some of the players being required to sleep

With crew costing colleges more than $20,000 a season, and the little revenue from observation trains now out of the question, there is likely to be a decided curtailment in that sport before long . . . The women golfers ran high scores yesterday, due largely to inclement weather conditions, with 150 competing on four courses in the WGA qualifying. Mrs. John Goodrich led for the day at The Country Club with an 86. Laura Robbins took second honors on the same course with an 88. All others were 90 or over.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Sisti	4	1	2	0	0	.500
Fernandez	34	4	12	1	3	.353
Holmes	27	2	9	0	2	.333
Kluttz	6	2	2	0	0	.333
Roberge	3	1	1	0	0	.333
Demaree	23	2	7	0	3	.304
Lombardi	19	2	5	0	2	.263
Miller	24	2	6	0	1	.250
Ross	4	0	1	0	0	.250
Gremp	17	1	4	0	2	.235
West	14	1	3	0	0	.214
Cuccinello	27	0	5	0	3	.185
Cooney	23	3	4	0	0	.174
Wasne	20	2	3	0	3	.150
Masi	6	0	0	0	1	.000

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE.
Peacock	2	0	1	0	1	.500
Williams	24	8	9	2	10	.375
Foxx	28	7	10	0	3	.357
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Tabor	27	4	9	0	3	.333
Di Maggio	28	5	9	1	2	.321
Peaky	28	6	8	0	2	.286
Fox	26	2	7	0	5	.269
Conroy	24	2	4	1	4	.167
Finney	1	0	0	0	0	.000
Lupien	1	0	0	0	0	.000

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BOSTON GARDEN

Roller Skating Vanities Surprise Opening Crowd

Silver blades gave way to wooden wheels and ball bearings as the rhythmic and colorful Roller Skating Vanities of 1942 made its New England debut before an enthusiastic opening-night audience of some 7,000 at the Boston Garden last night.

Any skepticism that the production would measure up to the ice revues which have packed the Garden on numerous occasions during the past few years was soon dispelled as the roller speedsters swung into action. And what the performance may have lacked in co-ordinated continuity—which doubtless will be corrected—it more than made up in lightning speed and skill.

Feature Speed

Fast as the silver blades cut the ice in figure-skating numbers, the rollers were whizzing far ahead over the special laminated floor in a veritable whirlwind of speed. Hugh Thomas, LaVada Simmons, Ray Leone, and Eleanor Emanuel raised clouds of power in a miniature sandstorm as they whirled through a breath-taking series of spins that all but set the Garden itself in a merry-go-round swirl as spectators tried vainly to count the turns and double turns as the girls, swung by their partners, all but brushed the floor with their heads, yet always managing without apparent effort to right themselves—just in time.

Gloria Nord, who has been aptly referred to as the "Sonja Henie on wheels," won instant praise not only for her smooth performance but for her charm and grace. As Cinderella in the Silver Skate Ball, a number in which she was teamed with Ted Sokol and which featured the Skating Vanities ensemble, she will be long remembered.

Famous Dancer

Lucille Page, famous dancer of musical comedy, is making her debut on rollers, teamed with her husband, the rollicking Buster West, whose comedy appearance in "The Fleet's In" gave the audience a respite from the dizzy whirl of flashing wheels.

And when it came to speed, Lew Testa's exhibition of free style roller skating stopped the show. Twirl upon twirl in gyrations that demonstrated dozens of roller figures resulted in repeated and insistent demands for encores.

Added to all this, glamorous costumes, colorful backgrounds, and appropriate settings for the 20 numbers which make up the show kept the tempo high with entertainment.

As a colorful extravaganza, however, it took the "Symphony in Pink," with the Gae Foster Rollerettes, to evoke tremendous enthusiasm. Each of the 24 attractive girls is capable of solo work, and their talents range from dance and pair skating through exhibition and novelty work. Among them, they share 39 local, State, and National crowns. And their precision work left nothing to be desired.

Train Imitation

Along with the Rollerettes there are 12 Roller Boys, who share among them 14 roller-skating titles.

And in the opening "Keep 'Em Rolling," their clickety-clack rhythmic interpretation of a train starting up, increasing speed, and finally pulling into a station caused many in the audience to think they had suddenly been transported to the B. & M. tracks below the Garden.

Yet, instead of an expected din and roar of wooden wheels upon resounding wooden floorboards, there's a hushed whirr that adds zest to the speed and rhythm of the skaters.

There's every indication that the Roller Skating Vanities, which will continue at the Garden throughout the week, with matinees on Saturday and Sunday, the closing day, will meet with well-merited success.

Minor Leagues

Results April 21

By the Associated Press

American Association
Milwaukee 10, Minneapolis 9 (10 inns).
Toledo 9, Indianapolis 4 (10 inns).
Kansas City 10, St. Paul 1.
Louisville 10, Columbus 4.

International League
Syracuse 9, Rochester 0.
Baltimore 6, Buffalo 4.
Toronto at Jersey City, postponed.
Montreal at Newark, postponed.

Pacific Coast League
Portland 6, Hollywood 2.
San Diego 5, San Francisco 4.
Sacramento at Los Angeles, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association
Knoxville 6, Atlanta 2.
Chattanooga 3, Nashville 1 (12 inns).
Little Rock 9, New Orleans 6.
Birmingham at Memphis, postponed.

Texas League
Beaumont 9, San Antonio 2.
Tulsa 6, Fort Worth 0 (called end of 8th).
Shreveport 5-3, Houston 2-4 (first game, 13 inns.).
Dallas 4-1, Oklahoma City 1-2.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	2	1	0	1.000
Javery	3	1	1	.500
Earley	2	1	1	.500
Tobin	2	1	1	.500
Lamanna	1	0	1	.000
Spahn	2	0	0	.000
Hutchings	2	0	0	.000
Salo	1	0	0	.000
Salvo	1	0	0	.000
Diehl	1	0	0	.000
Donovan	1	0	0	.000
Tost	1	0	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newsome	2	2	0	1.000
Wagner	1	1	0	1.000
Terry	1	1	0	1.000
Dobson	1	1	1	.500
Judd	1	0	1	.000
Ryba	1	0	0	.000

College Tennis

Results April 21

By the Associated Press

Miami 8, Kentucky 1.
Notre Dame 5, Illinois 4.
Seton Hall 7, St. Peter's 2.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	270,250
1942 volume to date	34,571,544
1941 volume to date	40,349,609

Stock Prices Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP) — Mixed prices slightly favored the lower side in today's stock market, but dealings were slow even by recent leisurely standards.

On the retreat most of the time were such key shares as U. S. Steel, Youngstown, Sears Roebuck, General Motors, Douglas, Sperry, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Standard Oil (N. J.) giving ground more generously and consistently were several chemicals, including Dow, du Pont and Allied.

Ternover ranged around 250,000 shares compared with yesterday's slightly more than 270,000.

In the curb market, trends were even narrower than on the big board, though Great Atlantic & Pacific, on a single small lot, lost 2 points. Humble Oil, Aluminum Ltd., American Cyanamid "B" and St. Regis Paper showed modest gains; Gulf Oil, Lake Shore and American Gas were down a bit.

Analysts of the railroad situation were awaiting the forthcoming April railroad earnings reports to the ICC, interested to know the effects of the inevitable jump created by the fact that bituminous coal production was shut down this time last year by a management-labor disagreement.

Bonds Point Higher

The bond market pointed higher today under leadership of rails with utilities that have recently been backward helping to bolster the undertone near the final hour.

The Australian group of loans were stronger than others in the foreign department. Queensland 6s, inactive in recent sessions, pushed up 8 points.

Gainers of fractions to around a point included Wisconsin Central 4s, Wabash 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Pacific Telephone 3¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Columbia Gas 5s of May, International Telephone 5s and St. Paul 5s.

Standing still most of the time were Studebaker 6s, Western Union 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Detroit Edison 3s and American & Foreign Power 5s.

U. S. Governments were a little better on the stock exchange and over the counter.

Advances of 1 to around 3 points were scored by Australia 4½s and 5s and New South Wales 5s. Most other foreign obligations held a steady undertone.

Exchange Suspends Trading in Stock Of Pacific Finance

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced today it had temporarily suspended from dealings in the common stock of Pacific Finance Corp. of California.

The suspension followed announcement, which appeared here in dispatches in morning papers Monday, that Transamerica Corp., financial company controlled by the Giannini interests of San Francisco, had offered to exchange two shares of Bank of America National Trust & Savings Association, biggest bank on the Pacific Coast, and one share of National City Bank of New York, plus $17 a share, for each share of Pacific Finance.

Emil Schram, president of the exchange, made the following announcement concerning the suspension:

"At a special meeting held this morning the board of governors of the New York Stock Exchange determined to suspend temporarily dealings in the common stock of Pacific Finance Corp. of California.

"This action was taken in view of the confusion which has developed in the market for the common stock following the making of an exchange offer by Transamerica Corp., without provision for customary advance notice to stockholders and to the exchange. In the opinion of the board the failure to give appropriate notification of the offer to stockholders prevented present and prospective security holders from obtaining adequate information upon which to base their judgment."

The exchange was reported to feel that investors had not had the proper opportunity to study the effects of the proposed exchange offer, which is the purpose of the customary 10-day advance notice in registration agreements.

Stocks Close Firm In London Market

LONDON, April 22 (AP) — The tone was generally firm at the close of today's stock market. British funds were mostly higher. Brazilian bonds were slightly easier.

Tobacco shares were reactionary under fear increased taxes might cause a cut in consumption. Home rails were inactive. Oils improved. Kaffir development shares ended well up on the day.

Lit Brothers Shows Gain

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Lit Brothers, department store operators, announced at the annual meeting a net profit of $1,249,405 for the fiscal year ended January 31, after all charges, including tax provisions, were deducted. The firm had a net profit of $1,019,506 for the previous year. The 1941-42 earnings were equivalent to 67 cents per share on 999,145 outstanding shares of common stock, compared to 44 cents per share in the previous years, the firm said.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	38½	38½	38½	−1
48¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
7½	5¾	Adams Exp .60g	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Apr14
11¾	10	Addressog (1½e)	2	10½	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
38¼	30¼	Air Reduct (1a)	4	36¾	36½	36½	− ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
⅞	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
3⅞	2½	Alleg pf xw	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
6	2½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	4	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
17	10¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	
22¾	17⅜	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	2	18	17⅞	18	− ⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Allen Indust (1)	2	3⅞	3⅜	3½	Apr21
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	3	123	122½	122½	−1½
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	Apr21
14¼	12¼	Allied Mills 1⅛g	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Apr21
6⅛	4½	Allied Strs (.15e)	2	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
81	67	Allied Str pf (5)	1	68	68	68	+1
30⅛	23½	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	2	24⅜	24	24	+ ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P Cem 1½e	8	16⅛	16	16⅛	+1⅜
1½	⅞	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	
18⅞	15⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	45	45	45	+1⅜
23⅛	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Apr21
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	9	27	27	27	+ ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅜	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4	4	4	
33	24⅜	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	4	25	25	25	+ ⅜
13¾	11⅛	Am Cable & R	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	Apr20
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	*6	58⅜	58½	58⅝	+ ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	159¾	160	Apr20
33	25	Am Car & Fdy	3	25¾	25½	25½	+ ¼
73¾	67	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	70	69¾	70	Apr11
20½	16⅛	Am Ch & C (1½e)	1	17¼	17	17¼	+ ½
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	70	70	70	Apr16
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Apr16
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr21
22¾	17½	Am Crys S (1e)	1	17	17	17	
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	Apr20
6	3½	Am Europ (.40g)	1	3½	⅞	3½	M'r28
19¼	19	Am Export L ½e	1	19	19	19	Apr21
⅝	⅝	Am & For Pow	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr20
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	1	18	18	18	Apr20
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	1	22	22	22	
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
32	26½	Am-Haw SS 3¼e	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	Apr21
3½	2¼	Am Hide & Lea	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr20
35¼	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	
46½	36⅞	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
1¾	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr21
29¼	25	Am Ice pf	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	− ¼
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7	6	Am Inv Ill (.80)	6	6	6	6	Apr17
10¼	7¼	Am Locomotive	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
89½	76	Am Loco pf 1¾k	2	80	78½	80	+3
11½	9¼	Am M & Fdy .80	7	10¾	10½	10½	Apr20
5¼	4⅛	Am M & Met	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
23¾	16½	Am Metal (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	− ⅛
1	½	Am Power & Lt	1	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅝	APL $6 pf (1¾k)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Apr20
22	12½	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12	10	Am Roll Mill 1¼e	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
5½	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼e)	2	5	5	5	− ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr21
43	37¾	Am Smelt (1½e)	6	39	38⅜	39	+ ⅜
147	135⅛	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	135⅛	135⅛	135⅛	Apr20
34¼	29⅜	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	29¾	29⅜	29¾	+ ¼
20⅞	16½	Am St Fdrs(½e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Stores (¼e)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	− ⅛
8½	7⅛	Am Stove (1.20)	3	8	8	8	Apr21
21⅛	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
97⅛	78¾	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	89	89	89	− ⅞
21⅛	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
134¾	113⅞	Am Tel & Tel(9)	24	113¾	113⅛	113⅜	+ ⅛
49¾	34¼	Am Tob (1e)	2	34½	34¼	34¼	− ⅛
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (1e)	17	36	35	35¼	−1¼
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	122¾	122¾	122¾	− ¾
5	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	4	4	4	Apr21
27	22	Am Viscose (1e)	5	23⅜	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
116½	110	Am Viscose pf(5)	6	110⅜	110	110⅜	Apr21
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	3	2	2	2	+ ⅛
70¼	45	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	45	45	45	Apr17
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	7	4	3⅞	4	Apr21
76⅜	56	Am Wool pf(2k)	3	60	60	60	Apr21
5⅞	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	8	3¾	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
50	43½	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	Apr15
28⅜	24½	Anaconda (½e)	7	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.15e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr18
10	8	Andes Cop (1)	1	8	8	8	Apr17
1⅝	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr21
35	29	Arch-D-M (1½e)	1	29	29	29	Apr21
111⅜	109	Arm Del pf (7)	3	109½	109¼	109⅜	− ⅜
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	6	3⅛	3	3	
67½	53⅜	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	57	57	57	+ ½
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	53	53	53	Apr20
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¼e	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (¾e)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Apr20
4	3	Artloom (.77½g)	2	3	3	3	Apr16
6⅜	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
77½	61½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	66	66	66	Apr20
83	64	Assd DG 2pf51¼k	1	64	64	64	Apr 8
25	20	Associates In (2)	2	24	24	24	Apr10
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	5	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	− ⅜
70	60½	Atch T&SF pf 5	1	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	+ ⅜
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (.40)	4	22½	22	22	+ ⅛
34	20	Atl G&WI (3g)	2	22	22	22	Apr17
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	4	37	37	37	Apr21
23½	17⅛	Atl Refining (1)	30	17¼	16⅜	16⅜	−1
109¼	102½	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104	104	104	Apr16
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	0	6½	6⅜	6½	
50¼	47	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	47	47	47	− ½
70	50	Atlas Powd (¾e)	2	51	50¾	51	Apr 8
9⅛	7¾	Atlas Tack(.30g)	7	7¾	7¾	7¾	Apr21
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Apr17
4⅛	3	Avia Corp (.10e)	33	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
		B					
14¾	10½	Bald Loco ct	6	11½	11¼	11¼	
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3	3	3	
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4½	4½	4½	
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
6	5	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5	5	5	Apr17
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	1	8¾	8⅝	8¾	− ⅛
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	3	15⅝	15½	15⅝	Apr21
19½	16⅛	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Apr17
24½	20	Beat Cream (1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr21
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Feb 5
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	71	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	69	69	69	−2
7	6¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
16½	14⅜	Bell Airc (2g)	4	14¾	14¼	14¼	− ⅜
39⅞	32⅛	Bendix Av (2e)	7	34¼	34	34¼	− ¼
14	11	Benef Ind (.40e)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
52	46½	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	50	50	50	Apr21
24½	18¾	Best & Co (1.60a)	6	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	Apr21
66⅞	46	Beth Steel (1½e)	2	56¾	56½	56¾	+ ⅜
121	113½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	113	113	113	− ¼
22½	18⅝	Bigelow-S (½e)	1	19½	19½	19½	Apr16
19¾	16	Black & D (1.60)	1	16	16	16	Apr16
7⅞	5¾	Blaw-Knox .15e	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
14½	12¾	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	− ½
21⅞	15⅝	Boeing Airplane	5	16½	16¼	16¼	− ⅜
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	1	27	27	27	Apr20
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60)	7	14	14	14	
20⅝	18½	Borden Co (.60e)	4	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	10	22½	22¼	22⅜	
2½	1⅝	Boston & Maine	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr20
30⅝	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
13½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	17	17	17	Apr15
9¼	7¾	Bridgeport B (1)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
18⅞	15¼	Briggs Mfg (⅝e)	2	18	18	18	− ¼
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	2	28⅝	28½	28½	Apr17
43	30	Bristol-My 2.40	1	32	32	32	+2
½	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr16
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr16
9¾	7¼	Bkl Un Gas (¼e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
35	29	Brown Shoe (2)	3	30	29	29	Apr13
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	10	10	10	Apr20
8⅞	6⅝	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅜
3⅜	2⅜	Budd Mfg	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6½	6½	6½	− ⅛
15¾	14⅛	Buffalo Forg .45e	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr16
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	1	20½	20½	20½	
26	20½	Bulova Wat (2)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	− ⅞
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	16½	16½	16½	Apr20
55½	53	Burling pf (2¾)	1	54	54	54	Apr20
7½	6¼	Burr Add (.30e)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
2½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	− ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	19⅜	Butler Br pf 1½	5	20½	20⅜	20⅜	− ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2¾	2¼	2¼	Apr21
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	Apr21
12¼	10	Byron Jack (½e)	11	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
		C					
19⅜	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅜
50⅞	50¾	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
7⅛	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Apr21
15½	11⅞	Campbell W ¾e	4	14	14	14	− ⅛
12½	9⅝	Canada Dry (.60)	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr20
47⅜	38⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	
57½	40⅛	Cannon Mills 1½e	1	30½	30½	30½	Apr21
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Apr20
27¾	24	Carpenter S ½e	2	24¼	24	24	Apr14
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	2	2½	2½	2½	Apr20
69	54¾	Case (J I) (7g)	1	57½	57⅜	57½	Apr20
42	31	Caterpil Tr (2)	2	31	30½	30½	− ½
21¼	15⅛	Celanese (⅝e)	2	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	− ⅛
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Apr21
23⅜	16¼	Cent Aguirre 1½	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	− ⅛
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅝	2½	2½	Apr15
18	14⅞	Cent Violeta 1g	4	16	15¾	16	+ ¼
3¼	2¼	Century Rib M	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Apr14
31⅜	27	Cerro de Pas (2e)	10	28½	28½	28½	− ⅛
2½	1⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
19	16¼	Chain Belt (1¼e)	2	17	17	17	Apr16
17	15½	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	M'r30
7½	5¾	Checker Cab	1	5½	5½	5½	− ⅛
6¾	27⅝	Ches & Ohio (3)	9	28½	28¼	28½	− ⅛
96	89	Ches & O pf (4)	1	86¾	86¾	86¾	Apr21
4	2⅞	Ches Corp	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Apr15
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr20

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3⅛	Chi & E Ill A	2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Apr21
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	10⅜	10⅛	10½	− ⅛
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	− ¼
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½g)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	− ¼
⅝	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr17
¾	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr20
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅝	⅝	⅝	Apr15
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Apr20
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12	12	12	Apr21
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
56¼	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	15	54⅛	54	54	
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9½	9½	9½	
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr20
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	1	32½	31¾	31¾	− ⅛
29	23⅜	Clev Gr Br(¼e)	4	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Apr17
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	3	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	− ⅜
36½	25¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
79½	56½	Coca-Cola (¾e)	13	67	65	67	+3
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	56¾	59½	59½	+ ½
13⅝	11½	Colgate-P (⅓)	8	12½	12½	12½	
105½	100	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100	100	100	Apr 2
14¼	12	Collins & A (¼e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	Apr21
18½	14¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Apr15
13⅜	8½	Colum Br A .30e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13½	8⅞	Colum Br B .30e	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13¼	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	16	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1¾
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	1	5½	5½	5½	Apr18
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	27	27	27	Apr21
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	7	61	61	61	Apr17
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	7	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
100	91⅜	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	Apr20
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	6	23⅜	23¼	23¼	− ⅜
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	101	101	101	Apr14
9¾	8	Comi Solv (.55g)	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
44½	25½	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	26	25½	25½	− ¼
23¾	17½	Com Edis (1.80)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
33⅜	21¼	Conde Nast .40e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr20
16⅝	12⅜	Congoleum-N (1)	2	12⅜	12½	12½	− ⅛
21½	16½	Consol Aire (1e)	7	16⅛	17⅜	17⅜	− ¼
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1½g)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Apr21
7⅜	5¼	Cons Cop (¾g)	20	5½	5⅜	5⅜	− ⅛
14	11⅛	Cons Ed (1.60)	15	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	83¼	82½	82½	+ ¼
⅞	⅛	Cons Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr15
9	7	Cons Film pf ¼k	2	7½	7½	7½	Apr21
2½	1½	Cons Laundries	23	2	1⅞	2	Apr21
6⅛	5	Consol Oil (⅛)	16	5⅛	5	5	− ⅛
8¾	6¼	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr16
53¼	43⅜	Consol'n Coal	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	
31	22	Consol'n Coal pf	3	26	26	26	Apr17
96¼	83¾	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	Apr18
13½	12	Container (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
3¼	2⅜	Cont Baking	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
103½	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	82½	82½	82½	Apr18
27¼	22	Cont Can (½e)	13	22½	22⅝	22⅝	
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Apr21
42	32	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	33½	33	33½	+ ⅜
53¾	31⅝	Cont Motors .10e	13	31¾	31⅜	31⅜	− ⅛
24	17½	Cont Oil Del ¼e	6	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	17¾	Cont Steel (¼e)	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅛
12½	9½	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr20
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	43¾	43	43¾	
3⅜	2⅞	Coty Inc (1⅛g)	1	3	3	3	Apr20
⅜	⅜	Coty Internat'l	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr15
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	4	11¼	11	11	− ⅛
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅜
8	6	Crosley (.30g)	1	7	7	7	
19½	16⅛	Crown C&S ¼e	9	16⅜	16	16	− ⅜
41	32	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35	36	35	+ ½
11⅞	10½	Crown Zel (½e)	5	10½	10⅜	10½	
36	27

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

British War Gardens Gain In Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Voluntary week-end farmers have become an integral part of Britain's agricultural life since the labor shortage became acute in 1940.

Bean-picking, hoeing, potato-planting, clearing land for the plow, weeding, thinning, fruit picking, thatching, and much digging are among the jobs which have been carried out successfully by this part-time Land Army.

The unit of organization is a group of from six to eight workers who form a club with a leader who keeps the log sheet presented at the weekly Committee meeting. This document records all essential data, such as names of gang members, place and date of each visit, nature of work, money earned, expenses refunded, and balance in hand. The log sheet is the basis of the County Log Book. In all business transactions, the leader is the intermediary between the group and prospective employers.

Clubs Organized

Pioneer of the Land Clubs in Surrey is Miss Margaret Carter, Lecturer on Poultry Farming to the Surrey County Council. After hearing a broadcast account of the Cheshire Voluntary Land Club, she visualized her own students as the potential personnel of a similar club. Within a fortnight, in mid-June, 1941, her plans for three federated clubs were announced in the three Surrey centers where she lectured. Fruit growers, farmers, and small-holders were circularized. The first gang of six went forth to weed carrots.

By September there were 166 members and the word went round among Surrey farmers that they were intelligent, conscientious and not afraid of hard work. A member's financial responsibility is merely the enrolment fee of one shilling. Though their services are rendered voluntarily, employers often prefer to make some payment. This is fixed at sixpence an hour, the rate for casual labor. Traveling expenses are refunded from wages, and the balance handed to the Surrey Red Cross.

To economize in time, energy and traveling expenses, club members are drawn from within easy distance of Surrey's agricultural areas. The first season's activities though hampered by enemy air raids of which London's suburbs took their full share, yielded the sum of £45, which was given to the Red Cross.

Earning money, even for so great a cause, is but a side issue in the movement, but as one member declared, "It's thrilling to see the cash mount up."

Chickens Rescued

As a result of the 1941 season's work beginning in March, £125 was given to the Red Cross. During the first fortnight, reconditioning of a bombed poultry farm afforded much interest. The proprietor was unable to obtain the customary casual labor to set up secure, clean, comfortable quarters for his laying birds, which had been hurriedly evacuated from a ruined poultry shed to the remnants of a large brooder house. He remembered the Land Clubs, who sent a group to the scene in response to his appeal. Charred wood was sorted to serve in reconstruction, or as fuel. After brushing down cobwebs in the brooder house, they scraped and scrubbed the floors and on their next visit found that chickens had appeared in some of the compartments.

During the season one member put in 146 hours work, and six others gave more than 100 hours apiece. A small holder who considers the Land Clubs "one of the very best wartime efforts" tells of 16 tons of potatoes, picked, carted, and clamped as the day's work on each occasion he was visited by a group. At the last potato picking on this farm, the gang included a young member of the RAF who gave the last day of his leave to push wheelbarrows of potatoes to the clamp though he had to report at his base by 4 a. m. the next morning.

Boost in Synthetic Rubber Output Seen Needed to Keep Cars on Road

CLEVELAND (AP) — Synthetic rubber production must be stepped up to 500,000 tons next year if 28,000,000 American passenger cars are to be kept on the road, the National Petroleum Association was told.

Dr. C. L. Burrill of New York, statistical director for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, said 200,000 tons would be required for recapping or replacing tires on automobiles not now eligible for rubber.

This in addition to the Government's estimated 1943 output of 300,000 tons, all of which is expected to be used for war needs, he stated in a prepared address.

"The additional synthetic capacity is necessary to conduct the war properly, since the bulk of the transportation provided by these 28,000,000 passenger cars is essential to the war effort and cannot be replaced by other means of transportation," Dr. Burrill said in appraising the effect of the rubber shortage on motor fuel consumption.

"If the war lasts five more years, and the program for 700,000 tons annually by that time allows no rubber for passenger cars, the peak synthetic capacity required to keep usable passenger cars on the road will be about 1,000,000 tons per year."

It was estimated that if the 28,000,000 passenger cars could obtain no rubber by 1946, the total demand for gasoline would drop to 64 per cent of that for 1941. Demand this year will amount to about 94 per cent of that for last year if no rubber is available.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, April 22

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe†			
Sterling: Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2373	.2373	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0520	.0520	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol†	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8750	.8750	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Wolverine Tube Co.

NEW YORK—For the quarter ended March 31, net earnings of Wolverine Tube Company, subject to audit, amounted to $74,889, equivalent to 19 cents per common share after provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes. For the corresponding quarter in 1941, net earnings were $123,645, or 33 cents per share, based on number of shares now outstanding.

Butler Bros. Gains Sharply

CHICAGO (AP)—Butler Brothers, merchandising firm, reported net income of $391,529 or 26 cents a common share for the three months ended March 31, 1942, compared with $181,249 or 7 cents a common share in the like 1941 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	104.31	104.31	104.31

New York City Bonds

10 3s 80	103¼	103¼	103¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 AbitibiP&P 5s 53 st	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	105	105	105
10 Alb & Sus 3½s 46 reg	90	90	90
58 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	80	78¾	80
18 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	53½	52¼	53½
41 Am & For P 5s 2030	64⅛	63½	64⅛
6 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107	107	107
6 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	107	107
66 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107	107⅛
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105½	105½	105½
17 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	105¾
9 AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108½	108¾
8 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91⅛	91⅜	91⅛
1 AT&SF 4s 1908-55	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Atl & Cha AL 4½s 44	102	102	012
1 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81¼	80¾	80¾
2 A C Line clt 4s 52	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 A C Line 4½s 64	63⅜	63¼	63⅜
7 A C Line 5s 45	99	98¾	99
4 B&O 1st Mtg 4s st	60¾	60¼	60¼
15 B&O 95 st A	30¾	30⅛	30¾
18 B&O 95 st C	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
17 B&O 2000 st D	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
62 B&O cv 60 st	24¾	24¼	24¼
9 B&O 4s 48	60	60	60
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53¼	52¾	53
21B&O S W 50 st	42⅛	42	42
8 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	56½	56¼	56½
6 Bell TPa 5s 48B	107	106¾	107
1 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
19 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39¾	39¾
3 Boston&Me 4s 60	74	73⅞	74
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Buf R&P 57 st	38	38	38
2 D & R G 4½s '36	71½	71½	71½
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34	71½	71½	71½
3 Bush Term 5s 55	61	60⅞	61
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Can Pac 5s 54	87¾	87¼	87¾
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	84½	84½	84½
9 Can Pac 4s 49	69¼	69¼	69¼
19 Carthage&Adir 4s 8	53	53	53
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	28	28	28
2 Cen Pac Gu cn 5s 45	117¾	117¾	117¾
2 Cen NY Pow 3⅜s 62	107¼	107¼	107¼
21 Cen Pac 5s 60	57¼	57	57
33 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	76⅛	75¾	75¾
3 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	94½	94½	94½
2 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	19	19	19
1 Cen RRNJ 6s 87 reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
8 Cen RRNJ 5½s 48	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝
1 Chp P&F (38) 4¾s 50	103	103	103
6 C&O 3½s 96 D	101¾	101¾	101¾
16 C&Q rfg 3½s 96E	102	102	102
100 Chi & Alton 3s 49	21¾	21⅜	21⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 CB & Q 4½s 77	69½	69½	69½
5 CB&Q 4s 1I 49	93½	93½	93½
15 CB&Q 3½s 1II 49	78¾	78¾	78¾
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 ChGtWinc4½s2038	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
2 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66¼	66¼	66¼
84 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	16¾	16⅝	16⅝
21 CM&StP aj 5s 2000	2	2	2
1 CM&SP 4¾s89F	50¾	50¾	50¾
19 CM&SP 4½s 89C	50½	49¾	50⅛
5 CM&SP 4½s 89E	50	50	50
9 CM&StP gen 4s 89	49	48½	48¾
1 CM&SP 4½s 89B	46¾	46¾	46¾
21 Chi-& NW rfg 2037	21¾	21¾	21¾
33 Chi & NW gm 5s 87	33⅞	33½	33⅞
7 Chi & NW cv 4¾s 49	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
13 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21¼	21¼	21½
38 Chi&NW 4s 87	33	33	33
15 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	33	33	33
42 Chi&NW 3½s 87	32¼	31¾	31¾
36 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15½	15¼	15¼
10 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2	2⅛	3
27 CRI&P 4s 88	26	25½	26
62 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14½	14⅜	14⅜
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
8 Choc Okl&G 5s 52	24	24	24
6 CCC&StL 4½s 77	48¾	48¾	48¾
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70½	70½	70½
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	64¼	64⅛	64⅛
13 Col&So 4½s 80	23⅜	23⅜	23½
10 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	88½	88½	88½
23 Columbia G 5s 52 May	87¾	87½	87¾
16 Columbia G 5s 1961	84¼	84¼	84¾
16 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
5 Con Edis 3½s 46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Con Edwis 3½s 46	104½	104½	104½
40 Con Oil cv 2¾s 51	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Con Rys 4s 54	32¼	32¼	32½
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
5 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	94¼	94¼	94¼
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	92	92	92
43 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58¾	58¾	58¾
2 D & R G 4½s '36	17¼	17¼	17¼
88 D & R G 4s '36	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
3 D & R G West 5s '55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3 D & R G 5s '55 Asd	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
63 D & R G West 5s '78	18	17¾	18
1 Del Ed 4s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼
16 Det Ed 3s '70	103⅜	103½	103⅜
1 Duluth S&A 5s '37	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	101	101	101
3 El Paso & SW 5s '65	68	68	68
28 Erie 4½s 2015	47¼	47	47¼
11 Erie 4s 53	92½	92	92
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	106¾	106¾	106¾
94 Fla E Cst 5s '74	11¾	11¼	11¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
11 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	66½	66½	66½
1 Francis Bug 6s '56	76	76	76
3 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
9 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100½	100½	100½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 L	88	88	88
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	98	97⅝	98
4 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	96½	96¼	96¼
6 Gt Nor 3s 46 I	76¼	76¼	76¼
9 G&Bay & W deb B	9½	9½	9½
3 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	52	51⅝	52
5 Harlem Riv & P 4s '54	80	80	80
22 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44½	44⅛	44½
31 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¼	46¼	46½
8 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	13½	13½	13½
16 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
27 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	47¼	47	47
8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46¾	46¾	46¾
24 Ill Cen 5s 55	57¼	56	57¼
3 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51	62½	62½	62½
55 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51¾	51¼	51¾
21 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	47⅜	46¾	47⅜
6 Inland Stl 3s 61	104⅜	104¼	104⅜
2 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	13¾	13¾	13¾
19 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19⅜	19¼	19⅜
18 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	17¼	17¼	17
11 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	28¾	28½	28½
1 Int Rys CA 6½s 47	98	98	98
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	95	95	95
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	49½	49½	49½
11 Int T&T 5s 55	52½	52⅜	52⅝
1 Kanaw&Mich 4s 90	86½	86½	86½
15 KCFtS&Mem 4s 36	45¾	45⅝	45¾
3 KC South 5s 50	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 KC South 3s 50	60¾	60⅝	60¾
7 Kresge Found 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
45 Lac Gas 6s 42A	98⅝	96¾	98⅝
7 Lac Gas 6s 42B	98½	98⅜	98½
17 Lac Gas 5½s 53	79¼	78	79¼
14 Lac Gas 5½s 60D	79	78½	79
22 Lac Gas 5s 42	98½	98	98½
1 Lac Gas 5s 39	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 LS&MS 3½s 97 reg	80¼	80¼	80¼
5 Leh&N Eng 4s 65A	96½	95½	95½
2 Leh&NY 4s 45	76	76	76

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	79⅝	78½	78½
6 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	78⅝	78½	78½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	80	80	80
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	65¼	65¼	65¼
9 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	50¼	49¼	50¼
20 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	51¾	51⅛	51¾
14 Lehigh Val 5s '2003 st	44¼	44	44
22 Leh Val 4½s 0003 st	39⅛	39¼	39¾
23 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	37	36½	36⅝
31 Libby McN&L 4s '55	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	122⅝	122⅞	122⅞
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	95	95	95
1 Lorillaard Co 7s '44	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Louisiana G& Ark 5s'69	83	83	83
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	83	83	83
10 ManitowGB&N3½s'41	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜
1 Market St Ry 5s '45 st	81	18	81
5 MetWSideECh4s'38	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	106	106	106
3 Midland SRNJ 5s '40	47	47	47
14 M & StL 4s '49	3⅝	3¼	3¼
6 MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	13	12⅞	13
27 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	12⅝	12¼	12¼
32 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	39½	38¾	38¾
20 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	21½	21	21
42 M-K-T 4½s '78	34⅞	34½	34½
22 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	42½	42¼	42⅜
8 M-K-Tex 4s '52 B	32¼	32	32
47 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	31	30⅞	30⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	30½	30½	30½
35 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31¼	31	31⅛
12 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31	31	31
36 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31	30⅜	30⅞
5 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
40 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	51	51	51
12 MonongahelaRy 3¼s 66	100¼	100	100
1 Mont Pow 3⅜s 66	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	39½	39⅜	39⅜
1 Nat Dairy 3½s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118½	118½	118½
4 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	51⅞	51¼	51¼
13 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	48¼	47½	47½
3 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	47½	47½	47½
2 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	46	46	46
38 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	49	48⅞	49
12 NYC cn 4s 98	52⅝	52½	52⅝
12 NYC 3¼s 46	96	95¾	96
9 NYC cv 3½s 52	56¼	56	56
6 NYC&HR 3½s 97	74¾	74¾	74¾
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	53½	53½	53½
4 NY Chi&StL 6s 50	97⅝	97⅝	97½
6 NYChi&StL 5½s 74 A	81	81	81
4 NY Chi&StL 4½s 78	66¾	66½	66⅜
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	62¼	62	62⅛
5 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	57¼	57	57
35 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41¾	41	41¾
5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	56	54¾	55¾
22 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 NYNH&H 4s 47	34¼	34	34
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	34½	34½	34½
4 NYNH&H 4½s 47	32½	32½	32½
1 NY Ont&W 3½s 91	33	33	33
18 NY O & W rfg 4s 52	7	6¾	6¾
1 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	31½	31½	31½
43 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	6⅞	6½	6⅝
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102½	102½	102½
11 Norf Sou 5s 2014	24	24	24
2 Norf Sou 4½s 98	73	73	73
2 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
31 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102	101¾	101¾
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	101½	101½	101½
9 Nor Pac 4s 2047	67½	67½	67½
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	58	58	58
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
21 Nor Pac 4s 97	74⅜	74⅜	74⅝
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43¼	43¾
12 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	106⅝	106⅝
9 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	112¾	112¾	112¾
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105	105	105
13 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	94½	94¼	94¼
10 Pacif Cst 1st 5s 46	87	87	87
2 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	100	100	100
2 Pac G&E 3s 71	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Pac Gas 4s 46	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	88½	88½	88½
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	108	108	108
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Pen Co 4s 63	102	101½	101¾
13 Pen Ohio&Del 4½s 77	102⅜	102	102⅜
13 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	102¼	102	102¼
2 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	106⅜	106½	106½
4 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	119¾	119¾	119¾
64 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102⅜	102¼	102¼
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89½	89½	89½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
2 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	98¼	98⅛	98¼
2 Pen RR 4s 48 st	100⅝	110½	110½
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	90¼	90½	90½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
2 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	98¼	98⅛	98¼
2 Pen RR 4s 48 2st	100⅜	110⅛	110⅛
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90½	90½	90½
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	84½	84½	84½
1 Peoria & East 4s 60	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Peoria & E Inc 4s 90	6¾	6¾	6¾
8 Pere Marq 5s 56	3	3¼	3
8 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62½	62¼	62¼
2 Pere Marq 4s 56	62¾	62¼	62¾
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Phil El 2¾s 71	102	102	102
10 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28½	28½	28½
2 PCC & SL 5s 70 A	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	97½	97½	97½
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 B	97½	97½	97½
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60 C	61	61	61
3 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	83¾	83¼	83¼
3 Purity Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
2 Reading 4½s 97 A	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
15 Reading 4½s 97 B	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	74¾	74¾	74¾
16 Rio Gr West 1s4s39	49¾	48¾	48¾
10 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49	20¼	20¼	20¼
5 RI Ark&La 4½s 34	14	14	14
25 StLIM&S4sR&G 33	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 StLPub Svc 5s 59	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 St L&F 5s 50B	17½	17¾	17¾
138 St LSF 4½s 78	17½	17¼	17¾
1 St LSF4½s 78ct st	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
55 St LSF 4s 50A	16¼	16	16⅛
1 St LSF 4s 50A ct	15¾	15¾	15¾
2 St LSW 1st 4s 89	80½	80½	80½
1 St P Un Dep 3¼s 71	102	102	102
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
8 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10	10	10
1 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Sea AlFla 6s 35A ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
5 Shell Un 2¾s 54	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Socony-Vac 3s 64	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
50 Sou Bell T&T 3s 79	106	106	106
16 Sou Pac 4½s 68	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛
7 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¾	53¾	53¾
74 So Pac 4½s 69	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
20 So Pac rfg 4s 55	69¾	69¾	69¾
26 So Pac clt 4s 49	63½	63½	63½
16 So Pac 3¾s 46	85⅜	85¼	85⅜
16 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
3 So Pac SPT 4s 50	85¾	85⅝	85⅞
7 South Ry 6½s 56	91⅞	89½	89½
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	86¼	86¼	86¼
11 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¾	90½	90½
22 South Ry gen 4s 56	68¼	68¾	68⅛
5 South Ry M 4½s 56	82¼	82¼	82¼
5 Stand Oil Cal 2¾s 66	101⅝	101¼	101⅜
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105½	105⅜	105⅜
8 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109½	109⅛	109½
7 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	107¼	106⅝	106⅝
5 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	67	66¾	66⅞
7 Third Ave aj 5s 60	13½	13½	13½
2 Third Ave 4s 60	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
4 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109½	109½	109½
2 Un Pac 2½s 80	104½	104½	104½
10 Un Pac 3½s 71	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	93	92¼	92⅝
2 US Steel 2 20s 50	101	01	01
13 Utah P&L 5s 44	95¼	95¼	95¼
14 Utah P&L 5s 47	95	94¾	94¾
3 Va El & Pow 3½s 68	110	110	110
5 Va & SW cn 5s 58	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	107½	107½	107½
13 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	40	39½	40
21 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	26¾	26½	26¾
8 Wabash 4½s 81 wi	46	46	46
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	99½	99½	99½
2 Warren Bros 6s 41	101½	101½	101½
3 West Pen P 5s 63E	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 West Shore 4s 2361	46½	46⅜	46⅜
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	44	44	44
1 Westn Md 4½s 77A	98½	98½	98½
1 Westn Md 4s 52	90½	90⅜	90⅜
1 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	28½	28½	28¾
5 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
3 Western Un 5s 51	84½	84⅜	84½
4 Western Un 4½s 50	81¼	81¼	81¼
7 Western Un 4½s 50	81	81	81
7 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	92	92¼
25 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
11 Wilson&Co cv 3¼s 47	103	103	103
6 Wis Cen 4s 49	46	45¾	45¾

Foreign Bonds

2 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	68	68	68
16 Australia 5s '55	60	58½	58½

Nation Is Demanding Stiffer Measures to Halt Inflation

No Toleration For Slowdowns, Byrd Declares

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—The Army and Navy were disclosed today to be pooling efforts with five other Government agencies in an attempt to combat industrial slowdowns in war production work.

Describing such slowdowns as "reprehensible," Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia made public a letter from Daniel S. Ring, director of Maritime personnel, reporting that efforts were under way to develop a "centralized method of treatment of this problem." Mr. Ring did not outline the method.

Senator Byrd told reporters he was convinced that in many instances deliberate attempts had been made to retard production, or else inefficiency of management or "Washington bureaucracy" had produced the same results. He said he would ask the Senate Naval Affairs Committee to make a thorough investigation if immediate remedial steps were not taken.

"We can't tolerate this kind of thing," he declared. "It makes no difference who is to blame, it's got to stop."

Senator Byrd previously had created a stir by publicizing a report by Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, director of Naval Shore Establishments, asserting that work slowdowns had cut production in eight plants making vital war equipment for the Navy.

The Virginia Senator subsequently asked the Maritime Commission for a report on any similar situations it might have encountered. Mr. Ring, replying that the commission had no direct evidence of slowdowns, said tactics of this nature were "very difficult to detect with definite and tangible proof."

He added, however, that representatives of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, War Production Board, War Labor Board, Labor Department Conciliation Service and the Bureau of Labor Standards were developing a uniform program which they hoped would solve the problem.

"Slowdowns fall into two classes," Mr. Ring wrote Byrd, "the first being the intentional slowdown, engineered by labor as a means of securing concessions or improved conditions.

"The second originates independently of labor disputes or bargaining and is not necessarily of an organized nature. This second type may be caused by lack of competent supervision, apathy of the individual worker or a general low morale in the plant."

Zinc Producers Hear United Nations Have Metal Superiority

ST. LOUIS, April 20 (AP)—The United Nations still hold a substantial superiority in mineral resources despite Axis conquest, E. W. Pehrson, chief of the economics and statistical branch of the United States Bureau of Mines, told the 24th annual meeting of the American Zinc Institute today.

Mr. Pehrson asserted in an address that "the United Nations can out-produce the Axis in all minerals vital to the winning of the war, but the accomplishment of this objective requires the maximum effort of the mineral industry."

Ernest V. Gent of New York, institute secretary, said in an interview that the country's supply of zinc was ample for all war needs and essential civilian requirements. Zinc is used in cartridges, shell fuses, airplane parts, naval construction and die castings.

A 1942 production goal of 1,000,000 tons of slab zinc will keep the industry constantly busy, Mr. Gent said, but added:

"We've 'beat our goal the last two years. I'm sure that we are going to beat the million-ton goal of this year."

OPA Starts Food Price Conference

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has called a four-day conference with representatives of the food trade, beginning here today, to discuss general price problems at the manufacturer, wholesale and retail levels.

OPA announced that three manufacturers, three wholesalers and three retailers—including representatives of independents, cooperatives and chain stores—from each branch of the trade had been invited to attend. Trade branches to be represented will include fats, oils and soaps; canned fruits and vegetables, coffee, packaged cereals, prepared flour mixes, citrus fruits and juices, tea and spices, household supplies, cocoa and chocolates, dried fruits, and jams, jellies and preserves.

At the same time, OPA telegraphed manufacturers of rolled and wire glass an invitation to attend another meeting here April 29 to discuss maximum prices on their products—used in windows, skylights and office partitions.

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Anti-Trust Prosecution Seen As Big Business Persecution

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The story was told on this page yesterday of how Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, through its 1929 patent pool with IG-Farben, brought to this country the early know-how for buna rubber, high-octane gasoline, and toluol and was in consequence indicted under the Sherman Act and fined this month. The cases of Aluminum and General Electric's Carboloy are quite similar.

Aluminum Corporation officials last week accepted, under a consent decree, fines of $5,000 or more apiece for violating the anti-trust law in connection with magnesium, a metal about two-thirds the weight of aluminum and, like it, extremely valuable for airplane construction. The crime was as follows.

Before World War I, the only maker of magnesium was the old Rumford Metal Company, at Niagara Falls. The negligible market for magnesium expanded sharply during the war for flares, etc., and Alcoa (Aluminum Corporation of America) bought Rumford and put it into a wholly-owned subsidiary, American Magnesium Company, which both made the magnesium ingots and fabricated them into rods, tubes, castings, etc.

Alcoa's First Misdemeanor

After 1920 the magnesium market shrunk again, and Alcoa's American Magnesium Company sunk $3,000,000 into making magnesium at Niagara and reaped therefrom a loss of $1,000,000. Meantime Dow Chemical Company, making bromine from Michigan brine wells, began to make magnesium as a by-product at a cost lower than anybody else. So after rolling along in red ink on its magnesium-making from 1921 to 1927, Alcoa's corporate child closed up the Niagara plant, turned the key forever, and thereafter agreed to take its magnesium (for fabrication) entirely from Dow. This was the first criminal restraint of trade.

Meantime, the Germans were working hard on magnesium, because they had plenty of magnesite (magnesium ore), but for aluminum they had to rely on bauxite from Yugoslavia and southern France. IG-Farben went far with the research and developed a valuable stable of patents, particularly on the fabrication. To get the use of them, Alcoa's wholly owned child AMC, the one that had quit making the metal in 1927 and confined itself to the fabrication, joined IG in 50-50 ownership of a pool of magnesium patents called the Magnesium Development Corporation.

If the Germans got the best of this deal they never realized it in cash, for they never took any money out of the United States from it.

The important patents in this pool related to fabrication, not to making the original metal. Dow had that sewed up by the simple fact that at unapproachably low costs it could supply all the metal anybody wanted. And nobody wanted much; in 1928 total U. S. (Dow) output was only 100 tons, or 200,000 pounds. by 1932 it had jumped to 2,000,000 pounds—all from Dow.

However, just in case either Aluminum or IG should find a way to go heavily into making the metal, they put a clause in the deal that if either made over 8,000,000 pounds a year (four times Dow's output at the time) the deal was off. This was Alcoa's second criminal restraint of trade.

In 1934 Dow was brought into the pool. It contributed fabricating patents. In turn it got the right to license little fellows to use the pool's fabricating patents, at no royalty at all. Dow's idea presumably was to encourage a market for its metal. But this was Dow's mistake; the deal was a criminal restraint of trade.

Recurrent Charges

In 1939 Alcoa was indicted as a Sherman Act monopoly, but the above crimes did not appear in the indictment. During the trial the Justice men kept bringing the above crimes in and the judge kept striking them out as not in the original indictment. So after Alcoa had won a sweeping acquittal, it was indicted on the above grounds in 1941, and this Spring the Justice Department threatened to bring the case to trial on June 1.

Alcoa officials had already been through two years of trial, not to say tribulation, in the previous case. They are currently preoccupied in a colossal expansion program. They felt no guilt, they said, and in fact considered that their course of conduct had furthered, not restrained, the cause of national welfare. They were reluctant to accept a consent decree with its unfavorable publicity right after the Jersey-synthetic rubber episode, but they felt that to fight another case through was too much, so they took their punishment—fines for the officers, loss of any further royalties for their companies.

No charges were involved of having restrained the arms program. The magnesium output of the country, which had reached only 6,000,000 pounds by 1938 despite Dow's best selling efforts, is currently scheduled to be lifted to 550,000,000 pounds.

But perhaps most striking of the three stories is that of General Electric and cemented tungsten carbide.

The metal tungsten, a powder when pure, is best known in lightbulb filaments, a GE specialty. But it also, when alloyed as tungsten carbide and cemented to the end of a cutting tool, provides the hardest cutting surface known to man except that of the diamond. So alloyed it will do 100 times as much cutting as when used in high-speed tungsten steel.

This use was first developed by the German Osram, a big lamp company, which sold it in the '20's to Krupp. GE suspected its possibilities, and experimented around with it, but only, so to speak, on the periphery of the subject. Mean-Krupp began to manufacture the tungsten carbide powder and sell it around the world at prices around $50 a pound.

The Deal With Krupp

In 1928 the U. S. Patent Office granted Krupp a patent or patents on it in this country. That automatically cut GE out and the rest of the story is GE's effort to get back into the possibilities of tungsten carbide.

It did so by a deal with Krupp. This permitted GE to manufacture and sell tungsten carbide and to license others to do so. Krupp retained the right to sell here, through its agents, and also to veto any GE license it did not like. It never used this veto.

This deal is the first charge in GE's current anti-trust indictment.

Krupp was selling the carbide at $50 a pound, in bulk, but GE began to sell the cemented product in cutting tool tips at $1 a gram. There being 453 grams in a pound this amounted in theory to $453 a pound, though nobody ever bought, sold, or discussed it that way. This makes the second charge—lifting the price from $50 to $453 a pound.

However, there was one fault with Krupp's product—the customers didn't like or couldn't use it. By 1935 they had all quit buying or turned to General Electric.

GE, unfamiliar with machine-tools, set up a wholly-owned subsidiary, Carboloy, Inc., staffed partly with its own men, partly with outside machine tool men. They found the product far from simple. It was hard to cement to the tool, and in the hands of inexperienced operators it broke (it was hard, not tough). Came the depression, and machine-tool sales dropped from $175,000,000 (in 1929) to $22,000,000 in 1932. So industry didn't want Carboloy, and neither did labor, for it reduced cutting costs very sharply.

So Carboloy stayed in the red ink for 11 years. At one time GE forgave a $1,400,000 note of Carboloy's to let it start afresh. During these years Carboloy cut its base price seven times, from $1 a gram for a standard tool blank down to 7½ cents. However, Justice charges that the price was exorbitant.

Alleged Crimes Are Pre-War

The third charge is that by the General Electric-Krupp deal Britain suffered. In 1939 Krupp stopped shipping to Britain. But at the request of the British Government Carboloy has been shipping to England ever since. It also supplies Canada and Russia.

Carboloy policies are charged with causing a machine-tool bottleneck. However, the company, to promote its product, in one recent year trained 10,000 mechanics to use it. The output expected this year will be up 4,400 per cent over that of 1938—i. e., a multiplication 45 times in four years. General Electric people say the longest standing order on Carboloy's books is for three months ahead; no customer is kept waiting, nor has been.

General Electric's case comes up for trial in the Southern District of New York June 1. The Department of Justice official who testified on Carboloy before the Senate Patent Committee used as his testimony his opening charge to be used in the trial. There is no charge that Carboloy policies are currently restraining the war effort. The alleged crimes are pre-war ones.

Hence General Electric officials feel that the advance airing of the charges in the Bone Patent Committee may have the effect of causing the President to authorize the Department of Justice to go ahead with the trial instead of postponing it for the duration.

Although General Electric is up to its ears in war production, it does not intend to shuck the trial by accepting a consent decree, but will fight the case. Since such cases normally consume an enormous amount of time of executives which is needed for the war effort, it may be considered unpatriotic for General Electric not to sacrifice its good name in the common cause of the war.

Permanent Price Ceiling Fixed on Silk Waste

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration issued a permanent price ceiling for silk waste, now being used only for manufacture of powder bags and other military purposes, at the price levels established in a temporary order.

The prices are substantially the general market prices prevalent in July, 1941, when President Roosevelt froze Japanese and Chinese funds in the United States. Silk imports ceased shortly thereafter.

Silk waste is waste material derived from the manufacturing and processing of silk and fabrics. OPA reported that the stocks of silk waste in the hands of dealers in this country were negligible.

Vinco Stock Offered

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—A. M. Kidder & Co. offered publicly today the unsubscribed portion of 104,000 shares of $1 par common stock of Vinco Corp., maker of tools and gauges, which originally were offered to common stockholders. The stock was priced at $5.50 a share.

Tax Bill May Include Limit On Salaries

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—President Roosevelt ordered today that his appointments this week be held to those of a "must" nature so he would be free to make final determinations on his anti-inflation program to be laid before Congress within a week.

As Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said that none of the program had been finally determined, the Ways and Means Committee started work in closed meetings on a new tax bill which many House members said would contain some form of general sales tax.

Mr. Early said that the definite date for a message to Congress and a radio talk to the nation by Mr. Roosevelt had not been decided but there were indications that Monday was the likely day for both.

Program Not Definite Yet

"I don't think that any parts of the program, so far as the President has put them on paper, have boiled down to a point where you might say they are finally determined," Mr. Early said, and added that reports on what the program would embrace might be considered "speculative pieces" which are a natural forerunner of the release of the program.

Congressional leaders said war profit limitations, programs to push voluntary purchases of war bonds and stamps, possible maximum salary provisions and many other phases which would be in any anti-inflation program had been discussed with them by Mr. Roosevelt but that definite percentages for taxes or limits for salaries had not.

One suggestion reportedly made to the President would limit to a flat amount—probably some figure between $25,000 and $100,000—the amount of money which any individual could keep from his salary, dividends or other income in any one year.

Labor leaders favored a $25,000 limit, but some other circles were reported to favor a higher figure lest some wealthy people might be forced to discharge large numbers of servants or make other economies which would be injurious to labor.

Proponents of an income limitation argued that it would not be fair to freeze wages of ordinary workers without limiting the income of wealthy individuals.

Another of the key proposals in his anti-inflation program is reported to provide that the President would ask all employers and the War Labor Board to refuse increases in wages or salaries except in certain cases such as normal promotions.

In England, there is no specific income limitation, but the income tax is so high in the upper brackets that it is almost impossible for a person to keep more than approximately $26,000 of his income after paying taxes.

Credit Restrictions Likely

Other proposals which authoritative sources said were on the President's desk include severe restrictions on the retail sale of merchandise on credit and more extensive rationing of scarce articles such as sugar.

Although a large number of Administration economists have urged the President to make purchases of war bonds compulsory on a percentage of income, the Treasury is going ahead with substitute plans for more intensive sales of bonds to voluntary purchasers.

Some Administration quarters also favor an increase in the pending Treasury request for $7,600,000,000 of additional taxes.

All of these proposals have been designed by their authors either to soak up spare purchasing power of the public through taxes, or bonds, or to prevent the public from acquiring still more purchasing power through freezing wages or limiting salaries.

Both methods are deemed necessary by some Administration circles to prevent an inflationary increase in prices of things that go into the cost of living. The cost of living has gone up more than 11 per cent in the last year and they fear an even sharper increase in the coming year. Another step in the program would be to freeze all prices.

The Senate agreed Monday not to consider restrictive labor legislation until next Tuesday after Senator Tom Connally (D-Texas) told the members he was authorized by Mr. Roosevelt to say that he planned a message on an anti-inflation program which would include the labor question.

The Treasury has said it does not know of any program to expand the proposed tax bill beyond that now being considered by the Ways and Means Committee.

Members said that until the message is received, they would not know definitely whether they would be expected to use as a base for the bill the $7,610,000,000 tax recommendations of Secretary Morgenthau on which seven weeks of hearings were concluded last week.

Profit Limitation Seen

Nevertheless, the committee decided to adhere to its plan of starting work today, taking up first the Treasury Department's request for $3,000,000,000 in new revenue from corporations, chiefly by adding a 31 per cent war surtax to the present 24 per cent normal tax, then increase excess profits rates 15 per centage points above the present scale of 35 to 60 per cent.

Congress moved a step closer to writing a profit limitation formula of its own yesterday when the House passed and sent to the Senate a $19,000,000,000 war appropriation bill carrying a rider giving the War and Navy departments and the Maritime Commission authority to renegotiate war contracts in which profits were found to be excessive.

Several members predicted privately that the committee would find that it could not equitably follow those proposals 100 per cent, although the same general tax sources might continue to be tapped.

"When we get through, we will probably find that we will have only a $5,000,000,000 or perhaps $6,000,000,000 bill; then it will be a question of whether we will have to go to a sales tax to make up the difference," one influential member said.

A survey showed that most of the members favored a sales tax.

Goodyear Aircraft In Full Production By End of 1942

AKRON, Ohio (AP) — Fully equipped war planes will be rolling from Goodyear Aircraft Corp. by the end of this year, and when production reaches its peak planes will be flown daily from Akron to bases throughout the country, the Beacon Journal said.

"The production rate, description of planes and other details of their manufacture remain a secret, but it was learned the huge new Goodyear aircraft factory will be devoted to making a single type of U. S. war plane," the paper says.

Disclosure of the approximate production date came as Goodyear's production of aircraft parts reached a footing almost overshadowing its giant rubber business. The company now is making wheel assemblies, control surfaces, engine nacelles, fuselages and other plane parts for manufacture outside Akron.

Goodyear's venture into heavier-than-air craft industry on a large scale dates from January, 1941, when the aircraft concern was incorporated as a successor to the old Goodyear Zeppelin Corp.

Columbia Gas Would Buy in Debentures

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation proposed in a declaration filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission to use $9,477,000 to acquire additional outstanding Columbia 5 per cent 23-year and 25-year debentures, due 1952, to effect "substantial" interest savings.

The declaration said the corporation proposed to buy $27,800 of 23-year debentures from its subsidiary, Columbia Corporation for $24,612, and invite tenders from the holders of other debentures at prices not to exceed 102 per cent of the principle amounts.

On last Feb. 6, the declaration said, Columbia, a subsidiary of the United Corporation, had available $10,500,000 which might be used for retirement of debentures.

The declaration listed as outstanding $49,030,000 of 25-year debentures and $4,465,700 of 23-year debentures, both due 1952 and $50,000,000 of 5 per cent debenture bonds, due 1961.

California Roads' Rates Increased

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Railroads and truck lines operating within the State have been granted freight rate increases ranging from 3 to 6 per cent by the California Railroad Commission.

Increases were denied on petroleum products in tank cars.

Most rates advanced 6 per cent, with 3 per cent allowed on basic or raw products of agriculture, animals, animal products and minerals. They become effective April 24.

Dorothy Shaver Director Of Advertising Federation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Miss Dorothy Shaver, first vice-president of Lord & Taylor, New York department store, has been appointed a member of the board of directors of the Advertising Federation of America, it was announced today.

Miss Shaver was born in Arkansas, attended the University of Arkansas and the University of Chicago and is a leader not only in department store advertising and publicity, but in fields of fashion and decoration.

Promoted

Walter Geist

Elected Executive Vice-President of Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. Mr. Geist formerly was vice-president of the company. He has been with the company since 1909.

Demand Rises For Control Of Inflation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22 — Rising prices are playing ducks and drakes with household budgets in this most populous city of the nation. The demand is being voiced in many quarters that the Federal Administration regulate prices and fix ceilings before many moons have waxed and waned in order to halt the spiral of essential commodities' values.

Parallel with the production of war materials is the decline in output of peacetime goods, and with the United States producing foods both for national consumption and to help its Allies, rationing is being extended all along the line, but without adequate price control.

Nation Income Rising

Coincidentally, national income is rising, thus making for more spending power. Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, in an address before the New School for Social Research here April 20, predicted steadily increasing national income until the year's end, when he expects a gap of $15,000,000,000 between the amount of consumer goods available and national income. Mr. Henderson saw this situation as "explosive" because of its inflationary potentialities arising out of increased prices.

The consensus here agrees with Mr. Henderson that much greater over-all control of the numerous factors involved in necessary if drastic inflation is to be averted.

Meanwhile, it was said in quarters here believed to be informed that President Roosevelt would make public an all-inclusive anti-inflationary program comprising higher taxes, a broader price ceiling, possibly reinforced by rationing, limitation of profits and probable stabilization of wage levels within a few days. Such a program was held necessary in the near future to insure against inflation in the war and postwar periods, bringing widespread suffering and debasement of the standard of living for the middle and lower classes and adding enormously to the debt thrown on the future.

Price Trend Still Up

Since 1939, prices of basic materials have risen 66 per cent, wholesale prices 31 per cent, and retail prices 25 per cent, and the major part of the rises has occurred in the past year, it was stressed, thus making the rising price index similar to that of the last war.

The war has cut off basic imported materials and enhanced the value of the restricted domestic supply and of substitutes. Speculation is engendered, buyers bid against one another for materials, trying to cover needs for a long period and thus the rising price spiral is started. Then the Government, the largest single purchasing agent, steps in and starts to order huge quantities of material for the war effort, making production of primary importance and price secondary.

In 1940, the nation was spending about $160,000,000 a month for armaments. A year later armaments were costing $2,000,000,000 a month and by the end of this year the goal is $5,000,000,000 a month.

Opinion here is that Government attempts to curb inflation by merely curtailing the prices of individual items have been inadequate. While the program has been effective to a restricted degree, economists here emphasized that too many products have been allowed to run wild.

Piecemeal Price Control

In England, a piecemeal plan of price control—like that undertaken here—was followed and proved unsatisfactory, clothing prices in that country having risen about 93 per cent since the war started and other items having gone up 30 to 50 per cent.

Canada, on the other hand, with its rigorous price-control system involving an over-all ceiling for retail prices and wage controls, has been more successful in keeping its price structure in hand.

The National Committee to Keep Prices Down is conducting a campaign to make the public conscious of the need for control of commodity values. Its program calls for increasing taxes, enough to pay out of current expenses a major part of war costs and to divert to military use funds that might otherwise be spent on consumer goods; to obtain additional funds by borrowing from current savings; avoid future increases in wages; imposition of a system of compulsory saving; opposition to efforts by special interests to obtain advantages at the expense of the country at large from the war program and elimination of hoarding.

"Unless every man and woman on the home front recognizes inflation for what it is, for what it can do and how we shall suffer at its hands, and unless we battle with determination against it now, we shall be reduced to economic slavery when inflation engulfs the United States," Julian Goldman, National Chairman of the Committee, declared.

Compulsory Saving Urged

The committee is promoting a plan for compulsory saving whereby approximately $30,000,000,000 would be made immediately available to the Government. It recommends having a part of wages paid in non-interest-bearing scrip which could be obtained from the Treasury for cash. The scrip would be good only for the purchase of defense bonds, savings stamps, additional social insurance, new private insurance and other restricted expenditures.

Walter E. Spahr, professor of economics of New York University, stressed the need to eliminate every dollar of federal expenditure not necessary to win the war and keep the essentials of government functioning. He proposed "heavy and equitable taxation," but warned that it should not be so heavy as to arrest expansion of production. He also called for repeal of "all unsound monetary laws on the statute books, such as the Greenback Law of May 12, 1933, the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 and the Law of July 6, 1939, providing for the purchase of domestic silver above the market price"; wider use of credit control measures by the Federal Reserve authorities and an end to talk by Government officials "attempting to persuade the American people that the large and rapidly mounting public debt is nothing to worry about."

Tanker Freight Rates Increased

WASHINGTON (AP)—Increased surcharges on tanker freight rates were authorized today by the War Shipping Administration for several routes.

A 60 per cent surcharge on the basic rates was authorized for the trade between United States Gulf and Caribbean ports and Brazil, the River Plate and Chile. A 20 per cent surcharge has been in effect since March 1.

Surcharges ranging from 110 per cent to 165 per cent were authorized between Gulf ports and Mexico, Cuba, Panama, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Aruba. There has been a surcharge of 25 per cent in these trades.

The War Shipping Administration said the higher surcharges resulted from increased costs of operation due to longer voyages and to higher war risk insurance.

Loans to Business Decline Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank loans for commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes declined last week for the fourth consecutive week—the longest period of declines since the defense and war program boomed these types of loans over a year ago.

The Federal Reserve Board said that the decline amounted to $27,000,000 in the week ended April 15, in banks of 101 leading cities. These banks on April 15 held $6,948,000,000 of such loans, which was $1,418,000,000 more than a year ago.

Many Coal Distributors Registrations Revoked

WASHINGTON (AP)—The registrations of 220 coal distributors throughout the country have been revoked by the Bituminous Coal Division because they failed to show they were actively engaged in business as distributors.

Registration by the division entitles a distributor to buy coal at a discount under minimum prices in authorized transactions. Distributors not registered must pay the full minimum price at the mine, except for permits issued by the division to cover specific transactions.

More than 2,000 distributors now are registered.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED for school year of 1942-43, man to coach football, basketball, and assist with administration of athletic program in Midwest preparatory school; Christian Scientist required; man preferred who is not subject to immediate call for selective service. Box A-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ALERT, energetic woman with successful organizing and training experience in direct selling field; permanent position; excellent opportunity under present conditions; weekly advance against commission; state age and qualifications. Peggy Newton "Dye-tested" Beauty Aids, Newark, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST—Refined, middle-aged, long experience, tea room "home cooking," desires position anywhere, hotel, institutional, cafeteria. Anything desirable in food. Consider cooking, private home, where other help employed, or housekeeper-cook for adults or business people. Available May 1. Write Box A-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Unfurnished apartment, 914 St. James Street; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath, refrigerator, utilities, $45 per month; third floor. Call Mayflower 4741.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FREEPORT, Long Island, N. Y.—Commuter's all-year home, 6 rooms, bath, garage, all improvements; grounds 75x135, shade and fruit trees; furnished or unfurnished. 351 West Lena Avenue. Tel. Freeport 3499.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

HOMES TO SHARE

EAST HADDAM, CONN.—Share lovely home with responsible couple; kitchen privileges; garage; on Connecticut River between Saybrook and Middletown; references; $75.00 monthly. Write Box R-12, P. O. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

N.Y.C., 27 W. 11 St.—Quiet, harmonious, homelike; running water; near bath, 1st floor; conv. church, trans.; refs. Oramercy 7-8402. DeCamp.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE P. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

LOW RATES
WANTED full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND DISTANCE MOVING
KAT FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
685 W. 136th St., N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312

ROOMS AND BOARD

N. Y. C., 222 W. 83rd St. (Apt. 4-F)—Cultured family; beautiful outside room suitable 2; convenient trans.; excellent table. SU. 7-1944.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for
MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

HELP WANTED

COUPLE—Fine opportunity for right couple, must be fond of children, good cook; good wages; experience and references necessary. Write Box B-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads. Steady position. Materne Studio, 160 48th St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR-butler; capable; apartment; 2 adults. Call Commonwealth 4494 (Boston).

EXPEDITOR

Capable man with engineering background, particularly familiar with various types of engineering equipment, possessing initiative, energetic and systematic in his work. Apply to WILLIAM M. ROSE, E. H. Badger & Sons Company, 75 Pitts Street, Boston.

WANTED—Competent houseman, Protestant; careful driver; family adults. PETERS, 71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE, ENERGETIC woman to help with housework and children; Christian Scientist preferred. Box B-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HAIRDRESSERS, exper., salary and com., steady employment. Edna's Beauty Shop, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale, Mass. Par 7582, eves Blu 1398.

MAID, colored, with reference; sleep in; cook-housewoker; no laundry. 80 Clarendon Place, Hackensack, New Jersey. Hack. 2-8198.

MARRIED woman with experience as waitress to work on counter and booths in dining car; part time; woman preferred who does not care to work full time. Box F-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—Cook and second maid; Protestant; capable, willing. Good references required. 6 months in town, 4 in country. Telephone Tro-0815, Thursday, Friday, or Saturday morning between 8:30 and 11:00 (Mass).

SALESMEN WANTED

YOUNG, fast-growing concern, business systems and equipment, serving all industries, needs energetic representative who will be given training, supervision; good future; exp. not necessary; small expense salary and commission. Write E. C. Klumpp, 35 W. 45th St., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ADVERTISING man; retail store sales promotion, copy, layout and show cards; one man department; free from draft; N. Y. C. or Queens preferred. Write Box F-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AMERICAN, Protestant woman, refined and capable, desires position as housekeeper in gentleman's home. Highest qualifications. Box X-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES

REPAIRED—ELECTRIFIED
Vases—Statues—Objects of Art
JACK BURSTEIN
80 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass. CHE. 2710

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7988.

Local Classified

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

Opportunity for government or war industries official who must live in New York area, or for a rising executive. Large enough for a family and all social activities. Small enough to require little attention. Built in 1928 by owner. Maintained in perfect condition. Located in established, attractive section Bronxville, Westchester County, 14 minutes walk station, 5 minutes by car. Excellent 30 minute train service to Grand Central. On landscaped plot 150 foot front. Living room 20x32 panelled in Circassian walnut. Enclosed porch, open terraces, powder room, laundry, pantry, three baths, modern kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 2 maids' quarters, gas heat, incinerator, Frigidaire, 2 car garage. Stone and stucco construction, insulated walls, heavy slate roof. A few minutes walk Sarah Lawrence College and West Lawrence Park Golf Course. Emphatically not a white elephant property. Owner in position discuss details without urgency although early occupancy could be arranged. Price $10,000., subject to $25,000. mortgage, or owner is prepared trade for smaller home in Westchester or Connecticut. Address owner, Room 1420, 60 E. 42nd St., New York City.

An outstanding place in one of the prettiest villages in New Hampshire, in good condition. Summer, or all-year-round residence. Ten rooms. Address P. O. Box 3, New Hampton, New Hampshire.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y.—7 rooms, 3 baths, storage room, garage; oil burner, copper screens; 110 frontage; no brokers; open week days; $8,500 above $11,000 mortgage. Bronxville 2-3933.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING
LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
639 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge, Mass.
Kir. 2345

See also
the Coast-to-Coast
Real Estate Directory
for advertisements
of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE
OF THIS ISSUE

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach; from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, 191 Huntington Ave.—Clean rooms, running water, light; call in person 10 to 6. Phone evenings Com. 4015. MRS. GOVAN.

BOSTON, 76 Bay State Road—Swedish-American house offers you a home away from home; 1 minute to Kenmore Sq. Com. 8385.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Comfortable rm. in private home, between Commonwealth and Coolidge Corner; continuous hot water. Call Long. 8641.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., 48 Morse Avenue—Attractive room in private home, convenient to bus and trains; business woman or couple; references exchanged. Phone OR 4-3363.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
107 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St. (Apt. 7-A)—Large, sunny studio, private furniture, fireplace, $7.00; also smaller room, private bath and shower, $5.50; excellent trans. Everest, UN. 4-6878.

N. Y. CITY, 415 Central Park West (101st St.)—Large corner room or studio, private bath, radio, beautiful Park view; meals optional; refined family; phone MIX.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010
Limousine — chauffeur service — available for calling, touring, sightseeing.

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2266.

BICYCLES

PARAMOUNT CYCLE & SUPPLY CO.
Wholesale — New — Retail
53 PORTLAND ST., BOSTON CAP. 5830

BOOKS WANTED

CASH FOR BOOKS EST. 1895
Williams Book Store, 85 Washington Street Boston Cap. 8643

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

THRIVING gift shop business, suburbs of Boston preferred; state location and price. Box C-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COMFORTER REPAIRING

COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 134 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-4597.

CORSETIERES

MRS. VAN BUSKIRK, formerly with Nu-Bone, invites you to see her at her fitting parlor, 145 Tremont Street, Boston. Smart-Form Foundation Garments. Lib. 2379 (Mass.).

FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

ELLIS FIRE APPLIANCE CO.
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS RECHARGED
SOLD—REPAIRED—RENTED
78 Cambridge St., Boston. Laf. 8842-4469

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN & S. 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. 135 West 20 St., N. Y. C. Armand at Seeur. CH. 4-1424.

FUR STORAGE

ONE of New York's leading wholesale furriers with extra storage space will store your fur coat for $1 including $100 insurance, protected by a five million dollar company. Increased valuation slightly higher. No pick up or delivery—bring your coat direct to our wholesale showroom and save. Guaranteed cleaning with furriers' standard process. $5 Remodeling and repairing at low factory rates. Seymour S. Green Furs, Inc., 131 West 30th Street, New York, third floor, right in the heart of the wholesale fur market.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

UPHOLSTERING, Interior Decorating—ADAM, 280 Dartmouth St., Boston—Repairing, refinishing. Tel. free. Com. 0343; spec. summer prices.

INVISIBLE MENDING

INVISIBLE MENDING
Burns, Tears, Moth-holes,
RUTH G. CUTLER
25 West St., Boston Room 210

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE
To the Holders of
BOSTON WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY 5% REORGANIZATION MORTGAGE BONDS

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Article VI, section 2 of an Indenture of Mortgage dated as of November 15, 1927 from Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company to The First National Bank of Boston, Trustee, that the Board of Directors of said Boston, Worcester & New York Street Railway Company have determined that in its opinion the available net earnings of the Company (as defined and after providing for certain payment as set forth in said Indenture) are sufficient to justify the payment of the two semi-annual instalments of the deferred interest provided for by the deferred coupons numbered Seven (7) payable the 15th day of May, 1931, the payment of which was deferred at that time, and Eight (8) payable the 15th day of November, 1931, the payment of which was deferred at that time, on all bonds outstanding under said Indenture, being (a) $50.00 on each of the two said deferred coupons for each $100 of the face value of the said bonds, and that said deferred interest will be paid upon presentation to The First National Bank of Boston of the deferred coupons numbered Seven (7) and Eight (8) of said bonds on or after May 15, 1942.

BOSTON WORCESTER & NEW YORK STREET RAILWAY COMPANY
By Milton E. Pierce,
Secretary of the Board of Directors.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pencils at all times.
PENCRAFT INC., 3 Bromfield St. LIB. 2917

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Cockaroaches Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Cheyenne 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All Pianos Guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH conversation at the Eliot, 370 Com. Ave.—10 classes, $6.00. Call MADAME RIVIERE, Kenmore 4082 (Boston).

TYPEWRITERS

REPAIR YOUR TYPEWRITER NOW. While parts are available. Arcade Typewriter, 120 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 2121.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Bers. 4-8333.

USED CARS WANTED

CASH FOR YOUR CAR
We are paying highest prices. HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston. Hub. 7100.

WANTED

ALL ELECTRIC gas refrigerators bought, any amount. Pilgrim Refrigeration Company, 45-33 46th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-1868.

WANTED TO BUY

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

CASH FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34 nr. 5th, N. Y. C. WI. 7-7960

GOOD PRICES PAID IMMEDIATELY
for individual pieces of Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Chrystalware, Gold and Jewelry. Also complete Homes and Apartments. Will call anywhere if worth while.
CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-2113

ZEISS BINOCULARS WANTED
Call, write or phone Mr. B. W. ST. CLAIR, 82 Mount St., Cambridge, Mass. TROw. 9327.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

You Are Invited to See the New Wishmaker Modern Rooms

An entirely new group of rooms have been added to the Federal American groupings which created such unbounded enthusiasm.

Here in these new Rooms you will see Modern settings at their best! Everything is co-ordinated in color and design. Come and see them. 7th floor.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

Protect Your Furs in Our
MODERN FUR STORAGE
Minimum Charges
Fur Coats $2, Ladies' Cloth Coats—Suits $1
Men's Cloth Coats—Suits $1
DIAL 5-2681 for Bonded Messenger
DEIN'S FURS
Cor. Ill. and Pacific Ave., Opp. Post Office

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

BETTER PAINTS COST NO MORE
at
Joseph Soltz Paint Store
2517 Atlantic Ave. Phone 4-2177

CRANFORD

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-6773 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEAN BRACKETT
HATS
Priced from 1.95 to 5.95
PERSONAL SHOPPING
2A Washington, near Main Street

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
A. H. HOLMES JR.
560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

LINCOLN STORAGE WAREHOUSES
Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7578

ELIZABETH

R. J. GOERKE CO.
When Duty Calls It's
Natural Bridge SHOES
$5.50 and $6.00
Arch supports combining beauty and style.

ENGLEWOOD

C. J. COOKE
Shell Service Station
Corner Dean St. and Demarest Ave.
LUBRICATION • TIRE SERVICE
Cars called for and delivered.
Call Englewood 3-4208

RESSLER'S FUR SHOP
32 East Palisade Avenue
We will be glad to give you an estimate for storing, repairing and remodeling of your old Coat or give you an Allowance for a New One.
TELEPHONE ENGLEWOOD 3-3434

HOBOKEN

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING—FURNITURE—UPHOLSTERY
Slip Covers Made to Order
Mattresses Made Over
Polishing and Cabinet Work
Phone HOboken 3-1120 Estab. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

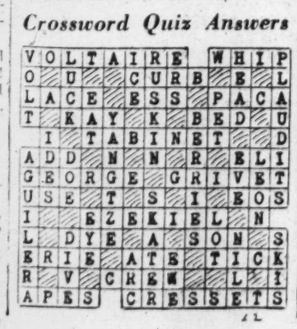
HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

MAPLEWOOD

Individualized Brush Curl
PERMANENT WAVES
by Edmond
189 Maplewood Avenue SO. 3-0787

ELECTRICAL SHOP RADIO SERVICE
JOHN H. OSMUN
Lighting Fixtures Artists' Materials
98 Baker Street SO 2-4714

Crossword Quiz Answers



NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COMMUNITY SHOE REBUILDER
Men's and Ladies' Shoes Rebuilt
Made Longer and Wider
Hats Cleaned
89 Baker Street SO. 2-2189

Popular Fruit & Vegetable Market
Foreign and Domestic
Daily Consignments of Vegetables
168 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-1720

R. WILLIAMS
Delicatessen, Groceries, Fruits
Home Cooked Food and Soups Daily
Store Open: Daily 7:30 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 8:30 to 9:30 A. M., 12:30 to 2 P. M. Evenings 5:30-7:30
FREE DELIVERY EXCEPT SUNDAYS
163 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-1300

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Keebler's Old Fashioned Ginger Snaps, 2-lb. bag 37c
Baker's Cocoa, ½ lb. box 2 boxes 19c
177 Maplewood Avenue SO. 2-4300

Always Careful, Courteous Service at
Four Square Esso Station
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd. So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9792

MILLBURN

RADIO SALES CORP.
announces that it is moving to
327 MILLBURN AVENUE
Expanded Repair Facilities
New Home Sewing Machines
Phonograph Records
"SEE THE MARKS BROS."
Mill. 6-0015 Millburn, N. J.
Chat. 4-4949 Chatham, N. J.

FINE
DRY CLEANING
Millburn Cleaners, Inc.
(Division Rimback Storage Co.)
SO. OR. 2-3444 MILL. 6-2000

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055 33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

INDIVIDUAL MILLINERY
Silver
Hats Ready Made and to Order
Agents for Dobbs Hats
40 CHURCH STREET

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

NEWARK

• STEINWAY • KIMBALL • CHICKERING • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO • HAMMOND ORGAN and SOLOVOX • RADIO-PHONOGRAPHS

SMALL MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
236 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
238 W. FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
278 HOBART STREET, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3660—Or. 4-7415—So. 2-7620

NEWARK (Continued)

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8585. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Austin's
MILLINERY
219 MAIN STREET
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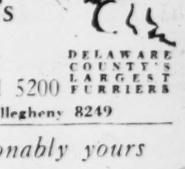

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Farm Values Stage Spectacular Rise in Year—Other Real Estate Developments

Rapid Rise in Crop Prices Starts Move to Bar Inflation

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP)—American farm real estate made a spectacular $2,360,000,000 advance in value during the past 12 months under the influence of sharply rising farm product prices, a record war demand for food, and a brisk land market. The total value was estimated at $36,000,000,000.

This gain, equivalent to 7 per cent, was reported in an Agriculture Department survey made public recently as the Administration studied measures to prevent inflation.

Some officials looked upon this advance as the forerunner of a possible inflationary land boom such as developed during the first World War with disastrous results later for thousands of farmers who went into debt to buy high-priced land.

The increase was the most rapid since values hit a depression low in 1933, and it marked the end of a five-year period during which values were practically unchanged.

Farm officials were inclined to consider the rise a very modest one. They pointed out that farm commodity prices rose 40 per cent and farm income 30 per cent during the period when land values went up only 7 per cent.

"A comparison of the rise in farm real estate values with increases in commodity prices and cash farm income indicates," they said, "that the probable temporary character of current farm commodity prices is still being recognized."

These officials said many farmers recalled the serious consequences of the high land values during the first war. They said this recollection was operating in the direction of cautiousness in bidding up prices in land markets.

The Department said farm real estate values increased generally the country over. Increases were largest in the Midwestern Corn Belt, which is the major source of meat, dairy, and poultry supplies required in greatly increased volume for war needs of this country and its allies.

The Corn Belt increase was about 10 per cent. The increase was smallest in the Middle Atlantic and New England states, the percentage being 3 or less. The national average was said to be about 25 per cent above the depression low.

Farm Buildings and Homes Aided by Construction Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The construction conservation order L-41, put into effect this month by the War Production Board, is an assurance to America's millions of farmers, homeowners, and store and factory owners that they can keep their buildings in sound condition by performing needed repairs and maintenance construction.

The new order, coming after a period of rumors and uncertainty, was welcome news to thousands of small builders, building material dealers and suppliers, according to Joseph Mason, eastern editor of the American Builder Magazine.

"Preliminary publicity on the new order gave many people the false impression that the American building industry was silenced for the duration," Mr. Mason says. "Fortunately, this is not the case. The Government realizes, as the building industry has long maintained, that deliberate neglect of homes and factories would, in effect, hamper our war effort by impairing the shelter and productive facilities of the nation.

Major Types Allowed

"An analysis of order L-41 reveals that it allows four major types af construction without permit or restriction anywhere in the country.

"It does not limit or restrict the cost or extent of repairs and maintenance needed to keep a home, farm, store, factory or other building in sound working condition, or to restore it to working condition when such portion has been rendered unsafe or unfit for service by wear and tear, damage or other similar causes. All such repairs and maintenance may be conducted without permits.

"It provides that new residential construction to the amount of $500 in any one year may be undertaken without permit. New agricultural construction to the amount of $1,000 is also permitted, while all other construction, including commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional, highway, roadway, sub-surface and utilities construction, whether privately or publicly financed, is permitted as long as its cost does not exceed $5,000.

"It provides for reconstruction or restoration of residential construction damaged or destroyed after Dec. 31, 1941, by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, act of God or the public enemy.

"The order permits and encourages with priority assistance the private construction of defense houses and other structures, and the conversion and alteration of houses in defense areas.

$500 and $1,000 Limits

"These provisions answer the questions of the home-owner who wants to repair his front porch, repaint his house, insulate or apply a new roof of fire-resistant shingles. He can undertake such repairs and maintenance without permit and in any amount, according to the order as issued. If he desires to build a garage or fix up his basement or attic, he may do that, too, provided it costs no more than $500.

"The farmer, wishing to build a new barn or milk cooler, may do so, provided the cost is no more than $1,000, for this is all he may so spend in any one year for any but repair and maintenance construction.

"Stores, shops and small commercial construction costing not more than $5,000 may also be undertaken without permit anywhere in the country.

"In addition, any person wishing to build any structure for an 'essential civilian need or important to the war effort' can apply for a permit to build such a structure to the Federal Housing Administration. A considerable amount of work may be carried on under these permits.

"Intended to direct as much material as possible to war use, the order yet makes generous and necessary allowance for needed civilian construction. It is the duty of the building industry now to see that every last ounce of material so employed shall help maintain and preserve our structures for the more efficient prosecution of the war."

Record Business In N. Y. Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—Although residential housing construction has been confined to designated defense areas since the first of the year, the Federal Housing Authority in New York State did record business the first quarter of 1942, Thomas G. Grace, State director, reported today. Applications for the three-month period numbered 4,873, as compared with 4,263 in 1939, the highest previous record, he disclosed.

The total in dollar volume was, however, smaller than in 1939, being $21,989,146, as compared with $23,748,850 in 1939, Mr. Grace revealed, adding that the falling off was due to the fact that more than 70 per cent of the applications were made for lower cost housing both for sale and rental purposes.

Insurance commitments were slightly lower than for the same period in 1939, but exceeded any other similar period in the history of the F. H. A. since it began operations in 1934, he said. A total of 4,417 commitments for $19,929,330 was made, while in the same period of 1939 the total was 4,556 commitments for $24,005,500, he said.

The largest gains were made in the Buffalo and Albany areas, where intensive defense construction is under way and where vacancy levels were unusually low at the beginning of the emergency.

Historic Wilton Farm In Virginia Is Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 22 — The old historic Wilton Farm, located on the James River about six miles below Richmond, has been purchased by Hugh W. Long, of Madison, N. J., it was announced here by W. A. Roper, president of the Bank of Commerse and Trusts.

The bank, a Richmond institution, has operated the 1,240 acres of highly productive farmland for several years and many improvements have been made on the property by the bank. It is understood that Mr. Long intends to engage in diversified farming, specializing in the raising of beef cattle. The sale price was not disclosed.

The original Colonial home on Wilton was moved by the Colonial Dames of Virginia to a site west of Richmond. Whether or not Mr. Long plans to build another residence on the farm, or whether he intends to establish his residence at Wilton in the near future could not be learned immediately.

Mr. Long's family originally were Viriginians but in early 1800's migrated from Rockbridge County to Ohio where they, with other settlers, established a town named for Christiansburg, Va.

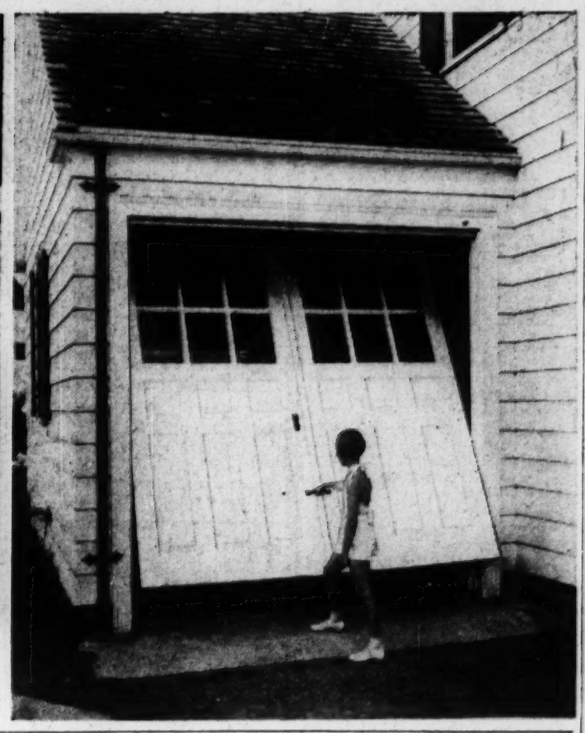
Co-operative Suites Seeking Tax Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 22—A demand for amendment of the Internal Revenue Code to permit the owner of a co-operative suite to deduct taxes and mortgage interest on his apartment in filing his Federal income tax has been made here by Frank S. Bancroft, head of the Tenant-Owned Apartment Association.

Because of high assessments and other costs encountered by tenant-owners of apartments, the number of such owners in Manhattan has declined from about 10,000 in 1931 to about 3,000, Mr. Bancroft said. The Association represents the owners of co-operative suites in buildings in Manhattan, an interesting experiment in individual family ownership of apartment suites.

Baker Art Gallery; Stanley Rule & Level Plant



There's Ease in Modern Garage Doors

Slight pressure rolls heavy garage doors up on tracks. Above (left) is shown the electrically operated, slide-up door which opens by pushbutton reached from inside the car. At the right a young girl is shown operating the swing-out type of overhead door.

Garage Doors That Open Automatically Are Latest Boon to Motorist

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

That whir you hear in the kitchen these days is the modern house practically running itself. The refrigerator purrs in one corner, the automatic toaster tosses out the thoroughly browned slices of bread, the electric clock hums over the breakfast table, and the oil burner swings into action at the foot of the basement stairs.

Now the garage is being fitted with doors that swing open as the car approaches, thus saving the average motorist a minimum of three miles of walking every year getting in and out of the automobile to open and close the garage doors.

Based on the bare minimum of 10 feet that a motorist walks from the car to the garage doors and back to the car again at least twice a day, that is 40 feet of walking every day or nearly 15,000 feet in a year. That's a lot of walking just to open and close garage doors. And that's why a group of engineers got together and devised a system of electrical operation to enable motorists to open garage doors without getting out of the car.

The "open sesame" principle is attached to the overhead type of door now popularly used in most new homes. There are three basic types of overhead doors, the slide-up, one-two-three section type, the swing-up activated by large coil springs, and the roll-up which ascends on vertical tracks and rests on horizontal tracks when fully opened.

Simplest kind of electrical operation is the inside push-button station. The motor runs until tripped as the door reaches the end of its cycle. Operating independently of the inside station, it is now possible to have a driveway post for opening or closing the door with pushbutton or key action.

Just as the ultimate in doors is the electrically operated type, so the ultimate in electrical installation is the completely automatic job that enables you to drive into the yard without slackening speed and roll through garage doors that conveniently open when you reach over and pull out a dash button that looks like a choke lever. The doors will close under the same action when you are going out. Pulling the button on the dashboard sets up a magnetic wave which contacts the solenoid switch buried in the driveway, thus actuating the electrical mechanism that swings open the garage doors.

There are other advantages to the overhead garage doors that account for their mounting popularity. Most home owners have had the snow-blocking or ice-scaling experience with ordinary swing-back doors. And if a big wind is blowing, the doors all but yank an arm off. Or else you forget to latch the door back, which slams against a mudguard as the car rolls in. Or the wind takes the door and bangs it back against the newly painted water spout.

Overhead doors eliminate these trials.

Rent Control Conference Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 22—A national conference on rent control will be held here in the Drake Hotel April 29 and 30 under the auspices of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. It has been called by Robert C. Nordblom, President of the Association's Institute of Real Estate Management, at the special request of Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Production Management.

In line with the decision which Congress has made for price control, including, where necessary, control of rents in defense areas, the Institute has offered its aid in seeing that rent control provisions where they are instituted are administered as effectively and as fairly as possible.

Principal speakers before the conference will be Paul A. Porter, Assistant Administrator of Office of Production Administration in charge of the rent division, Karl Borders, Director of OPA's rent division, Robert W. Wales, Assistant General Counsel of OPA, and Cyril R. DeMara, of Toronto, Administrator of Housing Rentals for Canada.

The conference, at which details of the administrative regulations for rent control will be made public, will discuss the regulations item by item as well as detailed procedure for their application.

A message from Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, will be brought to the conference by Paul A. Porter, Assistant Administrator, who will discuss the rent provisions of the Price Control Act in their relationship to our general wartime economic policy. Karl Borders, as director of OPA's rent division, will open the discussion of the law itself and outline the basis for the administrative regulations to be issued under it.

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Words of Current Interest

Annihilates—*A-ni'-i-lats* (first *a* clipped-short as in account, first *i* long, second clipped-short as in charity, second *a* long). By Webster's second choice, the sound of *h* may be retained in the third syllable. Although Webster's prefers rejecting this sound, the Oxford Dictionary favors keeping it.

Found current in sixteenth-century writing. Shaped from the late Latin verb *annihilare*, "to reduce to nothing."

Arbiter—*Ar'-bi-ter* (*a* as in arm, *i* short, *e* as in maker).

A straight Latin word, coming over with its meaning of "umpire," with connotations added, growing out of use in English since the sixteenth century.

Contemplate — *Kon'-tem-plat* (*o* short, *e* clipped-short as in silent, *a* long). Formerly, and still by some, *kon-tem'-plat* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *a* long). While stress on either the first or the second syllable is acknowledged by Webster's, it is plain that the stressed *tem-* is regarded as out of date.

From Latin *contemplari*, "to gaze upon," on the tongue from Milton down. The noun "contemplation" has more years in English, a lengthy form liked by Chaucer.

Corporeal—*Kor-po'-re-al* (first *o* as in orb, second long, *e* quick-long as in debate, *a* clipped-short as in account). A rather decisive long *o* is called for in the second syllable, rather less than more obscured.

Means about the same as "physical" or "material," except that the animal body appears to be implied.

Design—*De-zin'* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *i* long). A *z* sound for the *s* has modern acceptance.

"Purpose" is a fair general synonym. From the Latin verb *designare*, "to trace out," it signifies a plan, sometimes well-intended, sometimes ill-intended, made ahead of time and expected to be carried out. A phrase much figuring in theological discussions on the existence of God is the "argument from design."

Divested — *Di-vest'-ed* (*i* long, both *e*'s short). By Webster's second choice, the *i* may be clipped-short as in charity. The *-ed* ending, as usual, may be pronounced with either short *e* or short *i* sound.

Classic Latin has the verb *vestire*, "to clothe," from which medieval Latin contrives *disvestire*, "to unclothe." From this the French fashions a form which, with changes, gets into English. Such adventures are likely to end up with some dispute in pronunciation, as here, Webster's favoring a long *i* for the syllable *di*, and the Oxford Dictionary standing for a short *i*.

Inseparable — *In-sep'-a-ra-b'l* (*i* and *e* short, both *a*'s obscured as in *sofa*).

Lexicons give *separabilis*, "that which can be taken away," as a Ciceronian adjective. Refers to persons or things that may not be put asunder. Takes on memorable rhythm in Daniel Webster's phrase, "one and inseparable."

Raca (Matt. 5:22)—*Ra-ka'* (first *a* obscured as in *sofa*, second as in *arm*). By Webster's second choice, *ra'-ka* (first *a* long, second as in *sofa*, accent shifted to the first syllable).

One of the Semitic survivals in the Gospel texts. Explained as an opprobrious epithet meaning now "fool," and now "rebel."

Requisite — *Rek-wi-zit* (*e* and second *i* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity).

Literally, "that which is sought for," being from the Latin verb *requirere*, "to search for." More exactly, it refers to something indispensable, or demanded by actual conditions. In written use back in the fifteenth century.

Statutes (Deut. 4:1) — *Stat'-uts* (*a* short, *u* long as in *cube*, *tu* palatized as in *nature*). In regard to the "palatized" *tu*, Webster's "Guide to Pronunciation" gives this explanation: "In words like *nature*, *verdure*, the off-glide of the *t* or *d* combines with the first element of *u* to form a sound that varies from *ty* or *dy* to a completely palatized *ch* or *j*. The last is the natural pronunciation in general use by unaffected speakers in all the common words." Funk and Wagnalls makes this recommendation even plainer by spelling the pronunciation *stach'-uts*. The advice of the dictionaries on this matter seems to be wise; for to make a sharp articulation between the syllable *stat-* and the syllable *-ute* certainly draws the attention of listeners away from the thought to a manner of utterance. The same applies to whole classes of words with a long *u* following a consonant, like "natural," "lecture," "literature," "individual," "verdure," and a long list. As for public reading and address, there seems little reason why parts of speech should be sounded differently there than in ordinary conversation. Breadth and volume can be given, without especial change of quality.

Regarding "statute," which is built on the Latin verb *statuere*, "to set up," it has a considerable history in the English vocabulary, taking on one shade after another with social changes, but always having a legal significance of some sort. In respect to its use in translations of the Bible, the Oxford Dictionary helps out, defining it in a general way as "a decree of God." It represents a Hebrew stem, however, of a somewhat shifting force, evidently affected by many influences in the Israelite environment. Sometimes it seems to signify general formulations of law based on the Ten Commandments, and again it seems to refer directly to the Decalogue itself.

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On Ignorance

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Most of us have popped corn in a metal mesh basket over coals or flame, or in an electric popper, but in either case the container that held the unpopped kernels became hot enough to turn the moisture in the kernels to steam, thus making the corn explode or pop. However, by the use of strong high-frequency oscillations or radio waves, it is possible to pop corn in a glass jar without heating the jar, except for the slight warmth it acquires through contact with the hot kernels. The special type waves speed up the vibration of the molecules within the corn kernels. Since the faster the constituent molecules vibrate the hotter an object becomes, the high-frequency waves cause the kernels to heat from the inside out, instead of the more familiar "outside in" method of supplying heat. The glass jar is unaffected by the radio waves and consequently remains cool.

How the Bombardier Beetle Got His Name?

In military parlance a bombardier is an artilleryman in charge of mortars, howitzers, and the like. A bombardier beetle is a small beetle which, when attacked, fires explosively a tiny cloud of acrid, strong-smelling vapor, thus anticipating the use of "gas" in modern warfare by humans. This discharge may be repeated several times in a row, each time to the accompaniment of a distinct "pop."

BOMBARDIER BEETLE

It has been said that the miniature beetle explosions are very like explosions of grains of gun powder. Clearly, then, the bombardier beetle was aptly named.

Why Chinese Men Used to Wear Queues?

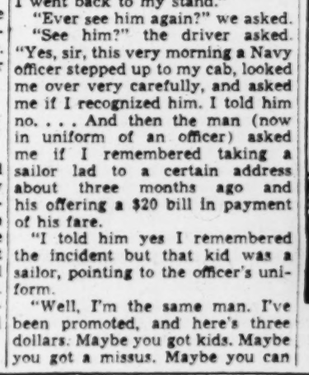
In 1644 the Manchus invaded China, founding a royal dynasty which continued until the formation of the Chinese Republic in 1912. As a mark of submission, the Chinese were compelled to adopt and wear the queue or pigtail which the Manchus introduced. Today, however, the queue is outlawed and is seldom encountered except in out-of-the-way places.

W. P. Keasbey

Daily Quotation

Don't you hear the flutes of April calling clear
and calling cool
From the crests that front the morning, from
the hidden valley pool?

—CLINTON SCOLLARD



"I didn't worry . . ."

[Bill Davis in Hotel and Restaurant News]

Life isn't altogether a "gyp" as some folks would have us believe. Now you take a taxi driver, for instance, if anyone had a right to be a cynic it could easily be the taxi driver.

But Uncle George ran across a taxi driver the other morning coming up from the South Station who is looking at life through clearer-visioned glasses than ever before. Weaving his way through busy morning traffic one fine spring morning he started up one of those, you know, conversations. Went something like this:

"Had a good one this morning."

"That so, what was it?"

"Well, it started back three months ago when a young sailor lad hired my cab and ran up a bill of $1.20. He gave me a $20 bill in payment. Naturally I didn't have change. Sailor lad was a good sort, said he was sorry and so did I, but I told him to go on, it was all right. I'd eat, somehow, and with that he went his way and I went back to my stand."

"Ever see him again?" we asked.

"See him?" the driver asked. "Yes, sir, this very morning a Navy officer stepped up to my cab, looked me over very carefully, and asked me if I recognized him. I told him no. . . . And then the man (now in uniform of an officer) asked me if I remembered taking a sailor lad to a certain address about three months ago and his offering a $20 bill in payment of his fare.

"I told him yes I remembered the incident but that kid was a sailor, pointing to the officer's uniform.

"Well, I'm the same man. I've been promoted, and here's three dollars. Maybe you got kids. Maybe you got a missus. Maybe you can use three dollars. I remember you were very decent to me and the least I can do is to pay you back with interest.'"

And as we pulled into the entrance to the office, Uncle George explained, the driver of the cab said:

"You know I didn't worry about dat guy. I et. I went about my business. I figured the kid was honest and then I forgot all about it until dis morning the guy in the uniform comes across with three buckaroos, a debt I never thot about or worried about. . . . See the tulips coming up in the Public Garden as we drove by? Didjer? . . ."

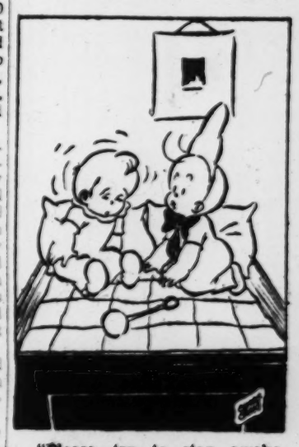
Brevities

Detroit News: Simile: As useless at this time as the 120 m. p. h. gradation on the dial of a speedometer.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: The well-dressed man is now appearing in cuffless trousers. There is also a distinct trend toward tighter belts.

St. Louis Star-Times: It's a great pity we didn't know in the early thirties what we have learned in the past few months: That the way to get people to rush out and spend money is to raise prices.

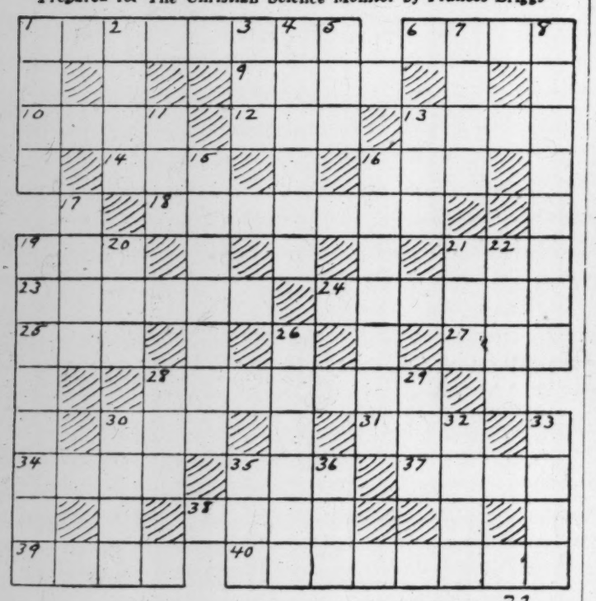
Little Chauncey



"Please—try to stay awake until Mater gets here—she does so enjoy singing us to sleep!"

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "Candide"?
6—A coachman holds what in his hand?
9—What is chain or strap attached to bit for restraint of a horse?
10—Milan point is a kind of what?
12—What suffix forms feminine nouns?
13—Skin of what South and Central American rodent is used for leather?
14—What is a diminutive of Katharine?
16—Place for sleeping.
18—What is a kind of poplin made chiefly in Ireland?
19—To find the sum of.
21—Who was Samuel's teacher?
23—What is Milton's first name in Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men"?
24—What monkey is intelligent and docile?
25—To employ.
27—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
28—You associate wheels with what Biblical character?
30—Indigo is what?
31—What is relationship of Launcelot to Gobbo in "Merchant of Venice"?
34—What is a lake port of Pennsylvania?
35—Devoured.
37—What arachnid has 6 legs when young, 8 in adult stage?
38—What do you call company of seamen who man a ship?
39—Tarzan was reared by what creatures?
40—What are fire baskets?

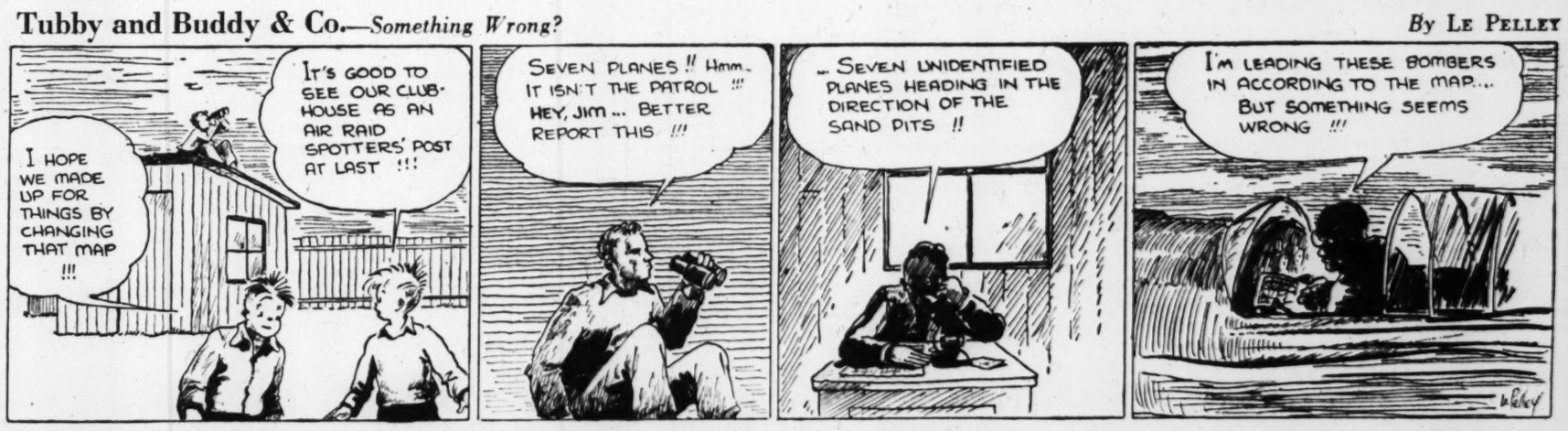
Down

1—In fencing, what is a leaping movement to avoid a thrust?
2—Four-leaved clover is often regarded as bringing what?
3—Frozen water.
4—Who wrote a collection of essays on art and architecture?
5—Bitter vetch is what?
7—The Horseman of Sleepy Hollow seemed to be minus what?
8—What are rounds of applause?
11—If someone gave you a twenty-ounce, would you row, don, or eat it?
12—To fondle.
15—What is principal river in China?
16—What are the fruits of North American wintergreen?
17—What was certain day of ancient Roman month?
18—Who was called the "Spanish Beranger"?
20—What was lily-white creature given by Lord Ronald to Lady Clare?
21—First woman.
22—What is middle name of Harry Wilson, American author?
26—One who participates in a sport at a hockey rink is what?
28—A mythical Arimasp had but one what?
29—Fortune.
30—Auks do what expertly?
32—What river flows from Lake Victoria to Mediterranean Sea?
33—Soldiers of northern Europe wear what in snowy districts?
35—What is a portion of a curved line?
36—Female sheep.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Something Wrong?*

By LE PELLEY


I HOPE WE MADE UP FOR THINGS BY CHANGING THAT MAP !!!
IT'S GOOD TO SEE OUR CLUB-HOUSE AS AN AIR RAID SPOTTERS' POST AT LAST !!!
SEVEN PLANES !! Hmm. IT ISN'T THE PATROL !!! HEY, JIM ... BETTER REPORT THIS !!!
... SEVEN UNIDENTIFIED PLANES HEADING IN THE DIRECTION OF THE SAND PITS !!
I'm LEADING THESE BOMBERS IN ACCORDING TO THE MAP... BUT SOMETHING SEEMS WRONG !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*What's So Funny About That?*

By RODGERS

"Do you have any objections to my living with Indians?" my new friend demanded.
"Oh no, not a bit!" I wagged. "I was just surprised, that's all!"
"Why, my Boss thinks Indians are wonderful!" I told him- "He and his friends often dress up and play Indian!"
"But tell me isn't it rather dangerous to live with people who go around scalping other people all the time?" I asked.
Well, sir, for some reason that struck my friend as a very funny remark! ? - ? - ?
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Six Shots and a Miss*

By THE HAGERS

TED DROVE HIS BALL. IT WENT QUITE FAR. SAID HE, "I'LL MAKE THIS HOLE IN PAR!"
A CEDAR TREE HIS THIRD SHOT TOPPED; HIS FOURTH INTO A SAND TRAP DROPPED;
HIS FIFTH HE MISSED; HIS SIXTH WENT WIDE. THEN, "FORE!" A LADY PLAYER CRIED.
PLUNK
HER BALL ROLLED IN THE CUP. "WHAT FUN!" SHE QUACKED AT TED. "A HOLE IN ONE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Freeze War Salaries

Sooner or later, as the American people get deeper and deeper into wartime sacrifices they will rise in wrath against every man or group who uses the war to line his own pockets. Already there has been a popular revolt against "war wages." Now it is the turn of "war salaries." Disclosures made by the House Naval Affairs Committee and by American Investors Union, Inc., are truly shocking, and should so strengthen public indignation as to stop anything that even looks like profiteering—by anybody, big or little.

This information deals with increased salaries of key executives in industries booming with wartime business. The list put out by the Naval Committee shows certain salaries which doubled or even quadrupled between 1938 and 1940. The list of the Investors Union covers salaries which jumped proportionately from 1940 to 1941. They start at $25,000 or above and run up to from $50,000 to $350,000. They include key salaries in such well-known companies as Republic Steel, Schenley Distillers, Remington Rand, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet, General Electric, and Bethlehem Steel.

Probably much can be said in explanation of such figures—as is true for increases in wages and prices. Some executives took on bigger jobs, some perhaps got bonuses from companies seeking by disbursements to keep below higher income tax brackets, and others might feel the salaries warranted by increased profits. The best defense is that most of these increases came in a period before America entered the war and when most Americans were consciously or unconsciously benefiting from a war boom.

But they leave a very sour taste today. They go far to explain the attitude of workers in war industries who know that in many cases big salaries are augmented by big shares in profits. Labor unions have seen the figures of the Federal Reserve Board which show that net income after Federal taxes rose 40 per cent from 1939 to 1941 for 245 industrial and mining companies.

But we do not wish to justify wage profiteering by salary or dividend profiteering. We plead rather the case of the American people against profiteering by anybody. And whatever the explanation, we do not believe salary increases of this kind can be justified. If the companies concerned do not quickly halt them we favor legislation to freeze them.

"Raising" Their Own Taxes

The recent announcement by the Massachusetts Forestry and Park Association that the Bay State has 124 community forests covering 37,430 acres focuses attention on one of the most important conservation movements in the Nation. Town or community forests are owned and operated by a municipality. They protect watersheds of city and town reservoirs; they return revenue in the form of lumber, posts, and shrubs and trees for community beautification. They are natural centers for recreational purposes and the great majority are designated as bird and wildlife sanctuaries. In the nation there are about 3,000 municipally owned forest tracts covering approximately 10,000,000 acres.

This is only a beginning for a nation that has seen its forest lands shrink from an estimated 822,000,000 acres in 1492 to 615,000,000 acres in 1942. The Old World learned long ago that communal forests could help greatly in reducing municipal taxes. In France, before 1914, 20 per cent of the forested land was owned by communities; in Switzerland the figure approaches 75 per cent.

As an illustration, experts estimate that the 5,839-acre town forest of Westfield, Massachusetts, in less than three decades will be returning $20,000 annually from the sale of lumber. This city has set out 831,963 trees. In the Berkshires the little town of Russell moved the struggling farm families from isolated, thin-soiled hilly farms to better locations nearer the village. This saved the town a substantial sum in maintaining long stretches of roads and small rural schools. The farmlands were set to forests. Today Russell has a 3,000-acre forest on which nearly 250,000 trees have been planted. Authorities predict that in the not too distant future Russell will raise 40 per cent of its tax money in its own woodlands. A town forest project is a form of civic conservation that may be started or continued through the emergency. Some day we shall all be boosting the slogan: "Raise the Taxes."

Vichy's White Flag

The soiled white tie of Pierre Laval has become the flag of Vichy. This is one significance of Laval's address on taking over his new powers "under" Marshal Pétain. This is the same Laval that abetted aggression in Ethiopia. He proudly recalls his efforts to make aggression pay in 1935, though it was the discovery that aggression could be safely attempted in one sphere that encouraged gangsters to attempt it in all, with the fall of France one of the most tragic consequences.

Moreover, Laval wants it remembered that he has always worked for *rapprochement* between France and Germany. Even while his words were being studied, Frenchmen were being shot by their potential German friends. It was like a celebration of Laval's return to power which, after all, is at the expense of everything truly French. Is it that the Nazis guess how deeply the French people despise the white tie? Are reprisal executions an immediately needed warning that back of Laval stalks the Nazi terror?

It may be. For Laval himself seemed doubtful of his ability to rally Frenchmen to the dubious white banner that now flies over Vichy. "Frenchmen," he said, "I feel that what I am saying to you will awake in the minds of some of you certain superficial reticences. . . ." In the bottom of their hearts, he added, Frenchmen know what is "true." He might have added that his job is to teach those who do not accept his version, and that that is one reason why he is in sinister command of the French police.

Can We Do Less?

There is one form of enrichment under wartime conditions which requires no curbing or ceiling. In the words of a hymn: "True, the heart grows rich in giving." Few opportunities for giving are more rewarding than that offered through the Navy Relief Society to help the families of Navy men.

While the Government provides pensions, these necessarily are limited and must await proper authorization. The Navy Relief Society furnishes immediate aid to widows, orphaned children, parents and other members of Navy men's families. It is to the credit of the Society that it has carried on without outside help since its establishment in 1904 by the Navy to "look after the Navy's own." Now, however, with a greatly increased force waging the biggest naval war in history, the Society is taxed far beyond its resources.

More Navy men suffered casualties in one day at Pearl Harbor than in the entire Spanish-American and World Wars combined. That sacrifice never can be repaid, but Americans can give some expression to their deep gratitude for this highest service in their behalf, by contributing generously to the $5,000,000 fund which the Navy Relief Society is seeking to raise throughout the country.

One very pleasant way of making such a contribution would be to attend the entertainments to be given by the Hollywood Victory Caravan. The Caravan, consisting of a number of leading screen stars, is to appear in several eastern and mid-western cities, beginning April 30. Proceeds from the sale of tickets will go to Army and Navy relief funds.

Cotton Meets the Challenge

Part of the drama which attaches to the American cotton textile industry is shown in the resiliency of this business. How it has managed to stay in step with the times is nowhere better illustrated than in the new Federal order that all mills convert at least 60 per cent of their output to war goods within the coming 60 days.

The Nation's cotton mills, taken overall, are already devoting well above half their output to war goods.

In addition to vast quantities of bagging for sand, foods, and agricultural products, millions of yards of camouflage goods, the ducks, drills, denims, and washables of the armed forces, the cotton industry has somehow managed to meet and even expand an unprecedented consumer demand for the cottons which modern research has made styleworthy.

The figures tell the story. During the depression years the industry consumed between five and six million bales of cotton a year. Last year the industry used the unprecedented total of 10,000,000 bales. Thus far this year the consumption has been at an even higher level. So, with even 60 per cent of its output going off to the wars, the cotton makers still have the yardage represented by 4,000,000 bales to serve domestic consumers.

Our Readers Say—

Where Does Mr. Lodge Stand?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is manifest that in this time of crisis the Commonwealth of Massachusetts deserves and needs strong men in the Senate. In an interview published in the Boston Herald on April 12, Senator Lodge is quoted as saying: "Whatever comes after the war, there must be no repetition of what happened after the last war." With these words we all agree. Nothing could be more disastrous. But Senator Lodge does not make his position clear upon the question of what should be done after the war. Apparently he is in favor of maintainjng great military preparedness. It is of greater importance, however, for him to tell us whether he favors collaboration, which will render unnecessary the long continuance of an extensive military establishment.

The interview goes on to quote Senator Lodge as saying: "Whether the United States can control the currents of world policy in a consultative process, it is probably too early to say." It is not too early, I believe, for Senator Lodge to assure us that he is determined to be a bold champion of our participation after the war in some form of world co-operation to set up and to preserve a system by which the peaceful peoples of the world may be assured that they will not again be subjected to attack by international bandits.

Mr. Lodge has youth, energy and ability. Let him now make clear his purpose to take the lead in furthering such a movement. If he does, he can be assured of an enthusiastic following; for in so doing he will be displaying wisdom and toughness of moral fiber, and will show himself to be worthy of the high office which he holds.

Cambridge, Mass. EDWARD S. THURSTON

Married Women as Teachers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your first article by Jessie Wiley Voils on laws affecting women was very interesting indeed. I hope Miss Voils will discuss the State law which prohibits married women from teaching in the Massachusetts public schools. This seems to me to be a discrimination which is not only limiting to married women, but also detrimental to the State's educational system.

The whole attitude towards teaching is changing and should continue to change. Teachers used to be isolated individuals who chose the career of teaching heroically, knowing that they would have to give up much that belongs to a normal, full life. Unfortunately the public still thinks in these terms, particularly in certain rural regions where the lives of women teachers are nightmares of restriction. There is, however, a growing feeling that teaching is not a set-apart job, but one of the most vital, integral, social functions within a democracy.

By removing the ban on married women teachers in our public schools, we could open the important field of public education to many women with excellent training and wide understanding; and we could take one more step towards the emancipation of women. C. E. C.

Boylston, Mass.

"Yearning to Breathe Free"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

About fifty years ago this invitation was engraved on the Statue of Liberty, or The New Colossus:

Give me your tired, your poor,
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free . . .
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me . . .

Recently an important assembly of the United Nations was held at Washington, with representatives from twenty-six nations. May not this assembly at Washington to promote world citizenship be the thankful acceptance of the Christ-like invitation extended to all nations many years ago? Many individuals are proving that desire is prayer. May not the coming of the United Nations to America be the result of the deep desire of the people of America to help other nations, irrespective of race, color, or creed, who are "yearning to breathe free"?

Toronto C. F. J.

"That's My Flag"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We all think we are patriotic, and I presume that most of us are, but we seldom realize how much Old Glory means to us until, alone in some far-away port, there comes sailing into the harbor a liner or a freighter with Old Glory waving proudly. Involuntarily we exclaim, "Ah, that's my flag!"

Or when in some distant land there is a roar overhead, and a large transport plane crosses the sky with the Stars and Stripes painted on its side, again you say, "My country, my flag, Old Glory."

And now Old Glory is in danger. Fellow Americans: "Let's keep 'em flying" in the blue, keep 'em sailing on the blue, keep 'em plowing on farms beneath the blue. Buy war bonds, give and give and give, and then Old Glory *will* come flying through.

Chicago (MRS.) KATHERINE A. CHANDLER

Alfalfa in the Salad?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Perhaps the thrifty wife in the delightful story, "Shearing of the Green," which was published recently on your Editorial Page, might just as well carry out her suggestion to plant alfalfa in order that the purchase of a new lawn mower would not be necessary.

For although, as her spouse pointed out to her in reply, alfalfa is used for stock fodder, it is also excellent human "fodder," according to a southern California nutrition authority, who reported recently that the green alfalfa leaves, rich in food values, can be used in any kind of salad, or as a vegetable, and even in soups.

South Gate, Calif. TOM TRACEY

"Finest Edited"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I think The Christian Science Monitor is the finest edited newspaper in the world today. This is because it doesn't overlook the spiritual side of life. A. P. S.

Savannah, Ga.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Good Time to Prove It

A Duck That Swam From China

From the sea-window of my den in my Cape Cod home I have discovered that a wild duck is the most seaworthy thing devised by nature. These birds sit in the very breakers and float over crest after threatening crest with the nonchalance of professional trapeze artists rehearsing for their turn. They deliberately allow themselves to be caught by swift cross-rips and by violent eddies and backwashes and all these perils they ride out with an ease that mocks the tides.

Now I should like to think myself smart to have discovered the duck's special skills, but unfortunately for my ego the Chinese discovered all this a thousand years ago and put it to practical advantage. When the Vikings were developing their long, rakish craft in Scandinavian waters, the Chinese were building wooden "ducks" which we call junks and were successfully sailing all adjacent seas. They built them in such great numbers that Marco Polo recorded seeing fifteen thousand junks at a single anchorage. Even if we scale that down by 50 per cent it would seem like mass production.

Chinese shipbuilders are still at it and still the Chinese junk, matching its feathered model, is the most seaworthy craft yet devised by man. I have this on the authority of an American navigator who bought one of these ships, sailed it through Pacific typhoons and Atlantic hurricanes and now lives aboard it with his wife and children. Its name is Amoy, its owner-captain is Alfred W. Nilson, and the craft (built in China in 1922) is temporarily moored, so that his three boys can attend school, in the port of New Rochelle, New York.

* * *

"A duck," said my host, Captain Nilson, as he proudly showed me the Amoy, "sits deep in the 'bow' and that's why she floats so buoyantly. You'll notice it's the same with this Chinese junk but the Amoy is sixty-eight feet long instead of eight or ten inches, so the builders have provided water pockets in the stern that scoop up a couple of tons of water from each big wave only to spill it back into the sea. This acts as a brake, retarding the lift and plunge. In the wildest gale this little ship will not take a drop of sea water on her decks."

"Now Mr. Nilson, really!" I said in protest at such a whopping claim.

"It's absolutely true, my friend," and the skipper warmed in earnest defense of his wooden duck. "I mean not one drop! Spume or mist maybe but no part of the wave. Of no other ship that floats can this be said, but a well-built Chinese junk rides up and over, and coasts into the trough." He showed me some dry-deck snapshots taken in a most convincing gale off Cape Fear.

"What about Richard Halliburton?" I queried. "His junk must have got something more than wet decks."

"Because it was not properly built," countered Captain Nilson promptly. "I knew Dick Halliburton well. As a matter of fact he tried to buy the Amoy. Then he wrote to me repeatedly asking for advice. Here are some of his letters," and my host passed me several which I read.

"Unhappily," continued Captain Nilson, "Halliburton was not a seaman. He had his junk built in Hong Kong while he cracked the whip for speed and more speed. You can't build a junk that way, putting double crews of workmen on to rush the job. And worse than that, he built a sort of skyscraper cabin on the stern, an ivory tower for his muse. Look at this," and Captain Nilson showed me a newspaper clipping with a photograph of the Halliburton junk in Chinese waters.

"Do you see Dick clear at the top of that contraption? He looks as though he were clinging to a star instead of navigating a ship. Look at the dangerous list on her. No true junk will list like that even in a typhoon. Halliburton's dream ship was suitable for the San Francisco Fair but not for the stormy Pacific."

* * *

The "duck" that sailed from China to New Rochelle seemed to me a marvel of plain sea sense. Its hull of camphor wood has withstood two decades of hard use because the worms will not eat—and weaken—camphor wood. Her half-ton mainmast of Foochow pine rests not on the bottom of the hull but actually upon thin air. I put my foot under it to convince myself of this phenomenon. The base is held firmly in a hollow square of ironwood reinforced by massive wedges of the same material, permitting the mast to give slightly before the force of a gale. Thus it will never break, nor will it damage the floor of the hull.

There is not a particle of rigging on the masts and the sails are so easily hoisted that Mrs. Nilson or one of the boys can do the whole job unaided. To prevent mildew, the sails are dipped, Chinese fashion, in ox blood. This not only preserves them indefinitely but adds a glorious touch of color. "Red sails in the sunset," red sails at dawn and noon. These, with the carved "eyes" port and starboard of the bowsprit, may be considered the eternal symbols of the China duck, whether in the Yellow Sea or in Long Island Sound. SYDNEY A. CLARK

Mirror of World Opinion

Waste: An Americanism

The Americanism that most deeply impresses some of our guests from foreign lands is the way our lavish use of things slops over into vulgar waste. One author of world-wide fame simply could not become accustomed to—you would never guess what!—the large helpings at meals and the amount of waste food carried away from hotel tables! His profound sense of the sacredness of bread was shocked. In England they say the great mustard fortunes were made out of the dabs of mustard left on the plate. . . .

A thing is not waste merely because it has served its initial purpose, it is made waste through ignorance of its possible further use. American industry performs economic miracles with materials that once were wasted; even the weeds of the field are now found to have industrial value and every factory junk pile has long since become a valuable iron mine. But in our private affairs as a people we have not been so quick to learn this saving wisdom.

So now we are having to put our habits under the microscope. And that is a fine and hopeful thing. Abounding plenty has not mothered many notable virtues in us. Threatened scarcity may. At least, it will teach us how today's waste can assist tomorrow's supply.—W. J. CAMERON in a radio address.

The Wide Horizon

France's Germanophiles

By Norton Webb

Many Franco-German "collaboration" moves since the inception of the Pétain-Laval Vichy regime seem to tie in with views of a group of prewar Germanophiles in France. These Frenchmen, it is revealed by Henri de Kerillis, former contributor to the Rightist *Echo de Paris*, now writing for New York's *Pour la Victoire*, were busy advocates of a Franco-German alliance before the war. Whether intentionally or not, these men were paving the way for the Vichy regime and specially for the ascendancy of Pierre Laval.

This group, says Mr. de Kerillis, opposed French alliances in the East with Russia or the Little Entente, or in the West with Italy or Britain. Their theory was that Franco-German antagonism was largely the source of Europe's devastating wars, and though de Kerillis does not say so, they evidently believed such a tieup would end the friction with Germany, establish a major two-Power combination to run Europe and constitute a persuasive front against the Soviet, Britain, or even America. But fundamentally the move was probably prompted by fear of an Anglo-German *rapprochement* that in the long run would grind France down to a minor Power.

To achieve an effective Franco-German alliance, they held France must throw overboard all policies aimed at counterbalancing German power, then fuse herself with this power, and through a Franco-German-fostered framework of "order and peace," transform Europe.

* * *

Such an idea on first thought, as Mr. de Kerillis says, seemed seductive to many. But on second consideration it ran too deeply counter to all German aspirations, traditions, and the dream of supplanting with Pan-Germanism the Mediterranean civilization of a race like the French. Oppositely it was common knowledge that behind any diplomatic French front, such as might be established by alliance, lay general plans to Frenchify Europe. This cleavage was so deep that no one in France or Germany has ever been able even to outline any concrete measures on which to build a Franco-German accord.

Yet if it is hard to see how these two countries could be true allies, one must also go further than Mr. de Kerillis and discern that mentalities like Laval's or other Germanophile Vichyites are more or less automatic allies, in their basic way of thinking, with a Hitler or Goebbels.

For instance, both detest democracy and believe in strict autocratic government—a sort of streamlined version of ancient Rome or totalitarian State. Second, both believe in force and domination to achieve the ends and the imposition of government from the top on the masses. Third, both hold Russian communism a mortal peril. Fourth, both want to drive a wedge between the United States and British co-operation—isolate the former and destroy the latter and her empire. Again, both want to carve up Africa between themselves. And so on.

How, if successful, a division of spoils will work out between the Latin Laval and his Pan-German master, Hitler, is a question. For what definite role is Laval slated in the new order?

* * *

From the war's outset, Laval's fervent determination to help Germany win the conflict was clear. Britain is to him an implacable foe to France's progress and development of her empire. He told a prominent Frenchman at the end of 1940 he thought Britain's conduct "abominable" in letting him down in the Italo-Ethiopian imbroglio in 1935.

On October 10, 1940, Marshal Pétain, probably at Laval's instigation, took what seemed a big step in the program of French Germanophiles favoring a Franco-German alliance. He said France would give up all her "traditional friendships" to clear the decks for an "agreement" (alliance would be better) with Nazi Germany. Steps since include concerting of Franco-German industrial production and drafting French labor for German factories.

On March 28, last, Franco-German civilian representation was permanently re-established by Vichy. All these are probably part of a "full collaboration" master plan whose directives the future may reveal—censorship permitting.

At present, French Germanophiles, including Laval, are clearly embarked on a bold bid to full union with Nazi power. This means Laval is nearer to what Frenchmen themselves say was his main aim in talking with Hitler on October 23, 1940—to become Führer of France and weld the hapless French people into the totalitarian "new order."

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